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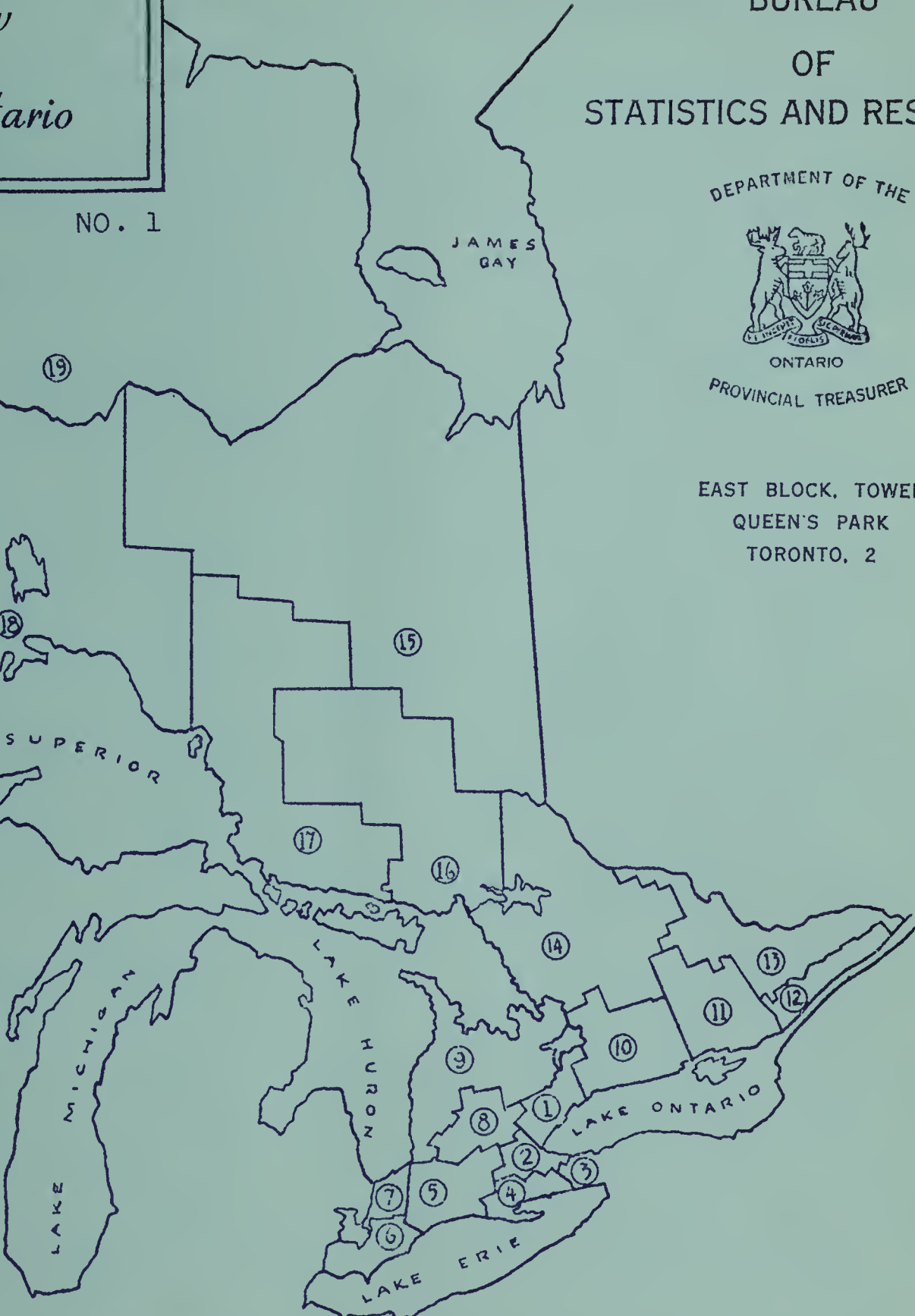
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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OF THE

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PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

SUMMARY

Current economic indicators reveal a continuation of the improvement in business conditions throughout the Province. Data for most of 1952 compared with the same period of 1951 show higher levels of industrial employment, payrolls, and most types of production. Particularly large increases were noted in the production of television sets, iron and steel, and automobiles in response to active consumer demand. The value of retail trade in eleven months of 1952 was 5.4% ahead of the previous year, substantial increases being shown in grocery and combination and department stores. Sales of furniture and electrical appliance stores were 16.5% and 12.7% above last year. Department store sales for the month of December, alone, were 16.5% ahead of December 1951. The value of new motor vehicles sold in the eleven-month period of 1952 was 6.5% higher than in 1951 while the value of motor vehicle financing increased 36% over the same period.

Construction activity continues to be highlighted by increases in house-building throughout the Province. While completions in ten months of last year had not yet caught up with 1951, starts were 7.1% greater. In the month of October, 1952, starts and completions were 75.3% and 20.3% ahead of the same month of 1951. Other types of construction operations in 1952, however, were considerably below the previous year. Engineering, and Industrial construction (contracts awarded) in 1952 were 49.6% and 48.8%, respectively, below the level of the previous year. Total contracts awarded in Ontario in 1952 were 28% lower in value than in 1951. The buoyancy of residential building which stemmed from the relaxation of credit restrictions was further stimulated by favourable weather conditions which had the effect of extending the building season well into the winter months. Suppliers of building materials and household equipment have benefited from this development.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in November was 4.9% above the same month of last year. This increase was shared by all regions of the Province except four, the greatest advances being shown in the St. Clair River (11.9%), Border (9.2%), Highlands (9.2%) and Sault (8%) regions. Manufacturing payrolls advanced in all areas except two over the year, while only one region (St. Clair R.) recorded lower average weekly earnings. The highest weekly earnings in manufacturing (\$72.99) were shown in the Nickel Range Region (November, 1952). Among the various manufacturing industries of the Province, the largest increases in employment over the year were recorded in the motor vehicle parts (14.6%), men's clothing (13.8%), meat products (11.4%) and leather products (11.3%) industries. A decrease of 12.9% was recorded in firms producing woven cotton products. Among the Province's primary industries, forestry employment was off 28.9% from a year ago, while mining (exc. gold) showed an increase of 7.9%.

NOTE

Commencing on page 9 of this issue is the sixth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Burlington Region is here assessed in the overall provincial picture.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1952/51	SAME MONTH 1952/51	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Nov.	199.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	- 0.5
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Nov.	472.8	+ 10.5	+ 10.3	+ 0.7
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Oct.	247.7	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 1.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Oct.	258.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	307.5	+ 1.0	+ 9.3	+ 0.8
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	227.2	- 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.2
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	220.5	+ 5.5	- 1.8	- 1.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	298.9	+ 4.6	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million Lbs	Oct.	23.4	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 7.3
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Oct.	41.7	+ 2.6	+ 28.5	+ 1.7
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Oct.	445.9	- 4.4	+ 20.6	+ 5.1
Television Sets	('000)	Sept.	17.5	+455.0	+230.0	+106.0
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	502.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	+ 8.9
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	1,889.0	+ 5.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.9
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Dec.	204.6	- 0.6	*	- 5.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	115.8	+ 2.4	- 2.0	- 0.3
Cost of Living Index	Index	Dec.	184.2	+ 1.6	- 3.6	- 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Nov.	221.9	- 5.7	- 7.6	- 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Nov.	273.1	- 8.5	- 14.0	+ 0.1
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Nov.	359.2	+ 5.4	+ 5.2	- 6.4
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Nov.	62.9	+ 7.3	+ 4.1	+ 0.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Nov.	39.6	+ 7.1	+ 2.8	+ 11.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	*	*	+ 16.5	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Nov.	1.7	+ 2.8	- 8.9	- 22.4
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Nov.	14.2	- 0.8	+ 9.7	- 19.0
Furniture	\$ Million	Nov.	7.7	+ 16.4	+ 33.7	+ 5.8
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Nov.	*	+ 12.7	*	*
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Nov.	15.1	+ 6.4	+ 69.5	+ 18.1
Financed	('000)	Nov.	5.0	+ 36.0	+ 59.7	- 12.5

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Dec.	45.3	-28.0	-26.2	-42.3
Residential	\$ Million	Dec.	15.9	+ 5.0	+11.2	-56.3
Business	\$ Million	Dec.	18.1	- 1.0	+25.7	+19.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Dec.	4.7	-48.8	-77.3	+ 2.1
Engineering	\$ Million	Dec.	6.6	-49.6	-43.8	-70.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Oct.	3,640	+ 7.1	+75.3	+ 8.4
Completions	No.	Oct.	3,720	-16.2	+20.3	+74.2
General Building Materials (Canada)	Index	Nov.	289.4	- 0.6	NC	NC
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Nov.	283.9	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 0.1
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Nov.	4,884	+10.7	+ 8.6	+ 4.8
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Nov.	69.6	+10.4	+ 9.8	+10.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Dec.	318.7	- 3.0	- 6.3	NC

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100,
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC No significant change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./52 Nov./51		Payrolls	Average Nov./52 Weekly Wages Nov./51 and Nov./51		Nov./52 Nov./51
				+ or -	%		+ or -	\$	+ or -
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	194.7 206.8 209.6			444.9 504.6 518.7		55.79 59.95 60.83	
				+ 7.7			+16.6		+ 4.04
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	197.3 201.0 195.8			481.9 526.1 519.5		57.79 61.92 62.78	
				- 0.8			+ 7.8		+ 4.99
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	219.1 236.6 224.9			563.4 629.9 614.7		63.17 65.40 67.13	
				+ 2.6			+ 9.1		+ 3.96
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	129.0 143.7 134.4			321.5 410.9 348.2		46.31 53.21 48.18	
				+ 4.2			+ 8.3		+ 1.87
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	184.0 191.1 193.6			432.2 474.5 483.0		51.74 54.68 54.93	
				+ 5.2			+11.8		+ 3.19
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	202.3 233.7 221.0			448.7 553.1 520.1		59.50 63.49 63.13	
				+ 9.2			+16.0		+ 3.63
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	258.7 298.3 289.6			529.1 696.6 686.1		69.67 69.66 69.36	
				+11.9			+29.7		- 0.31
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	154.0 158.5 162.1			378.4 420.4 430.1		49.60 53.53 53.54	
				+ 5.3			+13.7		+ 3.94
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	189.4 194.1 192.4			477.4 535.7 525.7		44.42 48.65 48.15	
				+ 1.6			+10.1		+ 3.73
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	214.2 230.6 223.3			589.2 655.8 632.7		61.16 63.25 63.01	
				+ 4.2			+ 7.4		+ 1.85
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn.& Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	304.3 356.8 324.8			785.3 986.1 936.9		48.09 51.57 53.83	
				+ 6.7			+19.3		+ 5.74
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Nov.1/51 Oct.1/52 Nov.1/52	161.4 154.6 154.4			408.6 396.6 408.5		52.39 53.09 54.74	
				- 4.3			NC		+ 2.35

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./52	Payrolls	Nov./52	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Nov./52
				Nov./51 + or - %		Nov./51 + or - %		Nov./51 + or - %
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Nov.1/51	166.6		358.4		48.29	
		Oct.1/52	176.7		407.3		51.37	
		Nov.1/52	173.8	+ 4.3	404.9	+13.0	51.94	+ 3.65
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Nov.1/51	176.8		411.7		49.93	
		Oct.1/52	199.5		479.2		51.54	
		Nov.1/52	193.1	+ 9.2	474.7	+15.3	52.75	+ 2.82
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Nov.1/51	183.5		466.1		67.72	
		Oct.1/52	179.6		449.2		66.43	
		Nov.1/52	172.1	- 6.2	439.3	- 5.8	67.79	+ 0.07
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Nov.1/51	216.4		468.1		65.84	
		Oct.1/52	217.0		511.9		71.82	
		Nov.1/52	215.2	- 0.5	515.8	+10.2	72.99	+ 7.15
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Nov.1/51	211.9		484.2		63.30	
		Oct.1/52	229.5		556.9		67.20	
		Nov.1/52	229.0	+ 8.0	557.1	+15.0	67.39	+ 4.09
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Nov.1/51	264.4		621.9		66.25	
		Oct.1/52	278.9		652.1		65.88	
		Nov.1/52	271.5	+ 2.7	641.9	+ 3.2	66.62	+ 0.37
<u>Ontario</u> (all Areas)	100.0	Nov.1/51	194.9		464.4		56.54	
		Oct.1/52	206.9		523.7		60.07	
		Nov.1/52	204.4	+ 4.9	522.9	+12.6	60.69	+ 4.15

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		Nov.1/51	137.8		282.6		55.06	
		Oct.1/52	146.5		337.8		61.91	
		Nov.1/52	146.5	+ 6.3	345.0	+22.1	63.24	+ 8.18
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		Nov.1/51	75.1		125.5		58.20	
		Oct.1/52	76.8		135.7		61.54	
		Nov.1/52	76.5	+ 1.9	136.9	+ 9.1	62.26	+ 4.06
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)		Nov.1/51	164.0		347.9		67.48	
		Oct.1/52	165.8		383.1		73.52	
		Nov.1/52	166.9	+ 1.8	388.4	+11.6	74.06	+ 6.58
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		Nov.1/51	187.3		375.0		65.02	
		Oct.1/52	198.0		462.3		75.82	
		Nov.1/52	206.6	+10.3	506.0	+34.9	79.54	+14.52
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		Nov.1/51	70.4		137.2		65.62	
		Oct.1/52	77.9		169.5		73.33	
		Nov.1/52	76.7	+ 8.9	171.1	+24.7	75.17	+ 9.55
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		Nov.1/51	95.0		171.0		62.88	
		Oct.1/52	81.6		146.0		62.52	
		Nov.1/52	80.8	-14.9	147.1	-14.0	63.55	+ 0.67
All Areas		Nov.1/51	104.4		191.9		62.33	
		Oct.1/52	108.2		212.6		67.11	
		Nov.1/52	107.5	+ 3.0	215.5	+12.3	68.39	+ 6.06

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

ONTARIO

ORIGIN OF POPULATION

- 1951 -

<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION</u> %	<u>INTERCENSAL POPULATION CHANGE</u> %	<u>URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION</u> % URBAN
<u>British Isles</u>				
British	1,662,966	36.2	+ 14.1	73.9
Irish	723,888	15.8	+ 8.8	67.0
Scottish	658,594	14.3	+ 13.9	71.3
Other	36,471	.8	-	78.5
<u>Other European</u>				
French	477,677	10.4	+ 27.7	63.6
Austrian	8,126	.2	- 2.7	79.8
Czech and Slovak	29,025	.6	+ 72.4	63.7
Finnish	29,327	.6	+ 9.3	57.8
German	222,028	4.8	+ 32.9	56.5
Hungarian	28,182	.6	+ 27.9	68.8
Italian	87,622	1.9	+ 45.8	90.7
Jewish	74,920	1.6	+ 7.2	98.9
Netherlands	98,373	2.1	+ 20.6	49.4
Polish	89,825	2.0	+ 63.6	78.2
Russian	16,885	.4	+ 50.5	80.2
Scandinavian	37,430	.8	+ 37.5	67.5
Ukrainian	93,595	2.0	+ 94.3	81.3
Other	70,048	1.5	-	77.4
<u>Asiatic</u>				
Chinese	6,997	.2	+ 13.9	95.5
Japanese	8,581	.2	-	88.4
Other	6,560	.2	-	91.1
<u>Other</u>				
Native Indian and Eskimo	37,388	.8	+ 23.2	13.3
Other	<u>93,034</u>	<u>2.0</u>	-	84.4
Total	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>100.0</u>	+ 21.4	70.7

THE BURLINGTON REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Burlington Region of Ontario, comprising the counties of Brant and Wentworth, is located at the head of Lake Ontario, bounded on the South by the Niagara Region and on the North by the Metropolitan Zone. The Burlington Region is Ontario's second most populous area containing 7.4% of the Province's population and including the city of Hamilton, the second largest urban centre in Ontario. The Region's 1951 population of 344,957 represented an increase of 28.7% over the decade, considerably above the provincial average and the fourth highest rate of increase in the Province. With an area of only 879 square miles, the Burlington Region is the second smallest division in Ontario and has a population density of 385.6 persons per square mile, a density exceeded only by the Metropolitan Region. Of a total population of 344,957 in the Burlington zone, 237,216 or 70% is of British origin. The remaining 30% is made up of nineteen nationalities. Of these, the Polish group, numbering 12,409 is the largest. However, in spite of its position as second largest group in the area, it accounts for only 3.7% of the total population.

This preponderance of people of British descent does not result from a concentration in any one locality but holds true throughout the area. For instance, in Hamilton where the population is more mixed than elsewhere, the British stock is in the majority by a substantial 67.6%. In Brantford, which is also an important manufacturing city, 71% of the population is of British origin.

Geographical location and topography have been important determining factors in the development of this Region. It was host to large numbers of United Empire Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War. The most colorful historical figure of the Region was Joseph Brant under whose leadership the Six Nations Indians came to Canada from the Mohawk Valley after the war. These tribes settled on the banks of the Grand River in what is now Brant county on lands granted by the government. When they found themselves land-poor on their new reservation, the Indians sold large tracts of land to incoming United Empire Loyalists. The City of Brantford grew out of the need of the pioneers for a local trading centre. Although situated not far from Hamilton, Brantford is not, and never has been a satellite of that city. On the contrary the city has developed a character of its own that makes it one of the most colourful communities in the province. Its manufacturers, particularly of farm implements, command a world-wide market. The proximity of the Indian reservation, as well as the city's international fame as the birthplace of the telephone draws large numbers of tourists annually while the fact that several circuses and carnivals make their winter headquarters in Brantford gives the city an air of colour and exuberance lacking in most manufacturing centres.

As the flood of Loyalists continued to pour into the country at Niagara and pushed northward, other communities developed. Of these, Dundas was the most important during the early years of the last century. Manufactured goods brought up the lake and through the Desjardins Canal by schooners were here exchanged for return cargoes of flour and farm produce some of which, trans-shipped at Kingston and again at Montreal, eventually found their way to England. The building of the railway into Hamilton in 1853 marked the end of the supremacy of Dundas and the beginning of the rise in importance of Hamilton.

The site of the City of Hamilton was originally determined by the fact that all land transportation routes were forced to centre on it. All east-west traffic was obliged to traverse the narrow plain lying between Lake Ontario on the one side and the escarpment on the other. At the same time all traffic from the north was restricted to still narrower Burlington Heights. The subsequent growth of the city can be explained largely in terms of progress in transportation facilities. Formerly an important port for steamships, the city received its greatest stimulus for growth from the completion of the Great Western Railway. In 1859, the Great Western shops were built and, at that time, were the largest railway repair shops in Canada. Up to the turn of the century, Hamilton's prosperity was based on its railways which, in turn, made the city a favorable location for manufacturing. Thus before the end of the nineteenth century, Hamilton has become an important manufacturing centre. Located in the midst of a moderately

rich farming and fruit district, with an excellent harbour ⁽¹⁾ and unexcelled transportation facilities both by water and land, and with large quantities of cheap hydro-electric power readily available, it was not surprising that Hamilton should become a leading industrial centre.

The location of the leading primary iron and steel centre of Canada at Hamilton was largely the result of geographical factors. Iron ore is shipped from ports on Lake Superior and coal is readily transported by water from nearby United States ports. Large quantities of limestone used in the manufacture of steel are available from conveniently located quarries. The final products find ready markets in the many steel-using industries of southern Ontario. Over the past few years, large numbers of secondary steel industries have found it convenient to locate in the Hamilton area or in the nearby Niagara Region.

The present large-scale industrial development at the head of Lake Ontario stretching from Oshawa to the Niagara Peninsula has the Burlington Region as its geographical centre. Much of this industrial expansion has been attracted to this area by the presence of the iron and steel industry. The future completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway will add enormously to the strategic importance of the Burlington Region.

MANUFACTURING

The Burlington Region ranks as Ontario's second manufacturing region, both in the value of its production and the number of employees engaged in manufacturing industries. On a per capita basis the Region's manufacturing production stood third in the Province (\$2,321.30) in 1949, indicating the importance of manufacturing to the economy of the area. The iron and steel industry, the most important, may be divided into primary iron and steel, located at Hamilton, and steel fabrication plants, located principally in Hamilton and Brantford. Textiles and clothing are important and well established industries in the Region. Mills were established at Paris in 1870 and at Brantford in 1872. The industry employs about twelve per cent of the workers engaged in manufacturing in Hamilton, but its growth during the post-war period in the face of severe competition has been more modest than that of the iron and steel industry.

The increase of 101.8% in manufacturing employment in the Burlington Region between 1939 and 1951 indicates the rapid growth of industry. The total consumption of hydro-electricity increased 162.3% over the same period, and the consumption of direct industrial customers increased by 390.2%. The Region ranks fourth as a consumer of hydro-electricity, exceeded only by the Metropolitan, Niagara and Lakehead Regions.

The freighters plying the busy harbour, the railways and highways, the stock piles of coal and ore, and hydro transmission towers reflect the heavy industry that is characteristic of Canada's leading primary iron and steel centre. Hamilton ranks as Canada's third manufacturing city, exceeded only by Montreal and Toronto on the basis of the number of employees working in the manufacturing industries. Factories in the city produce a diversity of products, a feature common to centres that provide the men, markets and materials essential to industrial growth. The proximity of Toronto and the Niagara frontier, the excellent harbour, the long tradition of iron products ranging from ploughs to locomotives, and the available supplies of coal and hydro-electricity have all been factors influencing the development of industry. Manufactures include: chemicals, clothing, electrical apparatus, farm machinery and implements and a variety of other steel products, canned foods, rubber goods, textiles and tobacco.

The city of Brantford is the most important manufacturing area in Brant county, and for some years ranked fourth in Canada in the value of its manufactured products. In

(1) Hamilton is Canada's third port in terms of tonnage handled, being exceeded only by Montreal and Vancouver.

1949 the city ranked twelfth in Canada with the gross value of its manufactured products estimated at \$120 million. Several of the industries in Brantford have been associated with the city for almost a century. For example, Waterous Ltd. (machinery), the oldest firm, was established in 1844. The two largest companies, Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Plough, were established in Brantford in 1871 and 1877 respectively. Slingsby Ltd., one of the oldest textile mills in Brantford, was established in 1872. The remarkable feature of industry in Brantford is not its magnitude compared with other large Canadian industrial centres, but its continued growth despite the proximity of Hamilton which has the advantage of a harbour on the great lakes.

Approximately fifty per cent of Brantford's 13,174 employees in manufacturing (reported at October 1952) work in the iron and steel industry. The products range from iron castings to finished machinery, especially farm machinery and implements which are produced by the city's two largest companies. The remainder of the employees work in a variety of manufacturing industries, some of which market their products across the nation. The clothing, textiles and abrasives industries are important employers.

Other manufacturing centres include Paris, Dundas and Burlington. Paris, named after the plaster of paris beds in the neighbourhood, is noted for its woollen goods, mills and products. Gypsum products and cement are two important manufactured products. Dundas has several machinery and tool companies. Two canning companies are located in Burlington.

The level of manufacturing employment in the Burlington Region has been increasing rapidly over the past five years. During 1951, the average of the employment indices for manufacturing was 201.8, (1939 = 100), which compares favourably with manufacturing employment in the adjoining Metropolitan Region where the 1951 average was 196.2. The employment index for the Burlington Region shows an increase of 6% over 1950, reflecting increased activity in the electrical apparatus and the iron and steel industry. The clothing industry in Hamilton has declined over the past year in terms of the number of employees, but all other industries in that city have advanced, led by the electrical apparatus industry (index: 263.0) and the iron and steel (237.6).

The spread between the highest and the lowest level of employment in manufacturing during 1951 was 10.8 points or approximately 6% of the employees. A study of recorded unemployment in the Region over the last three years (1950-52) yields approximately the same results. The number of recorded unemployed workers (unplaced applicants) varies between 9,000 in the winter months and 5,000 in the summer. The proportion of unemployed to the total labour force of 144,830 (June 2, 1951) varies between 3.4% and 6.4%. This is not a high proportion relative to other less stable areas such as the Niagara and Border Regions. Because the labour force in Hamilton constitutes so large a proportion of the regional total, the figures relating to seasonal employment tend to reflect the situation in Hamilton. The unemployment varies slightly more in Brantford. The concentration of the farm implements industry in that city means that the economy is vulnerable to the vagaries of international trade as well as seasonal disturbances. The present farm implement industry slump, responsible in the main for the current unemployment in Brantford, is an instance of international as well as seasonal market difficulties.

Eleven new industries were established in the Burlington Region during 1952. The new undertakings involved an estimated investment of \$1,325,000. The new products to be manufactured include heavy presses, metal stampings, aluminum foil and packed meats in Hamilton; forgings, pipes and brick in Brantford; insecticides in Dundas, metal stampings in Paris, and games equipment in the town of Burlington.

The iron and steel industry was established in Hamilton a century ago when local foundries made locomotives and rolling stock for the Great Western Railway. When the railway boom slackened in eastern Canada at the turn of the century the foundries turned to other products, but the tools and techniques of steel fabrication continued to centre about Hamilton.

The federal government's national policy, initiated in 1879, with its emphasis on high tariffs and self-sufficiency, fostered the growth of a primary iron industry. In 1895, the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, the first company in Hamilton to produce pig iron, was formed. This firm later combined with the Ontario Rolling Mills to form a company which to-day comprises the main works of the Steel Company of Canada. Hamilton was a logical choice for this development with its deep harbour, the elaborate network of railways, and the nearby extensive industrial market. Within a radius of fifty miles of Hamilton, including Toronto and the Niagara peninsula, 60% of Ontario's manufacturing is carried on.

At the present time two companies, the Steel Company of Canada and the Dominion Foundries and Steel Company, which together employ a total of 13,000 employees, produce pig iron and steel. Like most other North American steel companies, they are characterized by vertical integration, manufacturing bars, plates, sheets and other steel products from the basic raw materials. The two companies produce pig iron from five blast furnaces with an annual capacity of over 1,500,000 tons. Four smaller companies manufacture a variety of primary steel products including hot and cold rolled steel and cold drawn steel.

Two of the blast furnaces in Hamilton have only recently been built. One, the largest in Canada, has a capacity of 400,000 tons of pig iron annually. The steel facilities of "Stelco" have been increased over 50% with the addition of four new open hearth furnaces. The industry is presently spending a far greater sum for new equipment than has been spent at any other time during the past decade for expansion. Expansion in the capacity of the primary processes will tend to bring the mills and other secondary processes closer to full capacity and hence result in more profitable operation. The limited size of the Canadian market, however, makes it imperative that some special steel alloys and structures be imported since the cost of manufacturing on a small scale is prohibitive.

The six companies comprising the primary iron and steel industry employ approximately 57% of the 24,622 workers employed in the whole iron steel industry in Hamilton as reported in 1951. The payrolls in the whole steel industry, averaging \$1.7 million each week, represent about 48% of the entire manufacturing payroll in Hamilton. The iron and steel industry has shown a remarkable increase of 138% in employment since 1939.

Steel requires four raw materials; iron ore, coal, limestone and scrap iron. Ore used in Hamilton (the Steel Company of Canada uses about 1,900,000 tons annually) comes from Minnesota and Michigan. The ore is shipped in lake boats and stock-piled during the navigation season. High-grade Canadian ore mined at Steep-Rock is not used in quantity at Hamilton, probably because lower-priced American ores can be smelted more economically. Eighty-seven percent of the 1,170,515 tons of ore mined at Steep Rock in 1951 was exported to mills in the United States. However, iron ore in Ontario at least guarantees a future supply of ore for Canadian mills although most of it is exported at present. Coal for the mills is imported from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Limestone, used as a flux in the blast furnace, is supplied chiefly from quarries near Beachville in Oxford County, Ontario. Scrap iron, which often accounts for as much as 50% of the finished steel ingots, is obtained from yards in Canada and the United States.

The weak-link in the supply picture is coal, from which metallurgical coke is made. The quality of the coal has declined noticeably over the last decade while the price has increased. It is probable, however, that metallurgists will involve processes that do not require high quality coke. Some pilot plants using low-shaft blast furnaces are in operation in western Europe and the U.S.S.R. The furnaces have used poor coke with some success and the design of Canadian furnaces may eventually have to be modified in this direction.

The steel companies in Hamilton represent the largest concentration of primary iron and steel manufacturing in Canada. They represent the major portion of the nation's steel furnace capacity and over 45% of the blast furnace capacity. The mills are the most completely equipped and produce the most diversified variety of plate, rod and sheet steel in Canada.

AGRICULTURE

The most striking physical feature of the land in the Burlington Region is the Hamilton Mountain, part of the Niagara escarpment, which parallels the western end of Lake Ontario in Wentworth County. The narrow strip of fertile land, between the escarpment and the lake is a section of the Iroquois Plain which is associated with fruit-growing in Lincoln County. To the west of the escarpment, most of the area consists of the northern arms of the Norfolk sand plain. This light sandy soil is fertile, well drained and suitable for field crops and vegetables, including fall wheat, oats and potatoes. Following the lead in Norfolk county, flue-cured tobacco culture has been introduced, and rye, a rest-crop, is cultivated over an approximately equal acreage. The sand plain in Brant is divided from north to south by a rough stoney moraine formation which is best suited to pastures and forest. The southwest sections of both counties form part of the Haldimand Clay Plain, characterized by heavy, poorly drained soil. Both of these areas are best suited to cattle raising and dairying. The proportion of cattle and other livestock to total agricultural production is high although the value of cattle in the whole Region was only 2.7% of Ontario's total in 1951, while the value of all field crops was 3.0%. The Flamborough Plain in the north section of Wentworth county has only a thin layer of soil over the bedrock. The soil here is poor and is best suited for forest or pasture.

The climate of the Burlington Region is temperate, with a low mean temperature of about twenty-one degrees F. in January and February and an average high temperature of seventy-one in July. The proximity of Lake Ontario exerts a modifying influence in both summer and winter, and extends the frost-free growing period. The precipitation is adequate in the Region, with an average annual rainfall of thirty-one inches.

The fertile soils covering most of the Region and the moderate climate favoured the establishment of permanent settlement, based on agriculture, after the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. The early farms, hewn from the forest, were unspecialized in that almost all the food and clothing required by the pioneer families were grown or raised on their farms. Grain, especially wheat, ground in local mills and transported by water to the United States, was the chief export from the early farms. The farming of to-day is more selective than formerly, and the choice of products more dependant on the characteristics of the soil. Fruit trees, especially plum, pear, cherry and apple, are grown extensively along the south shore of the lake (see table 1V-A) in red clay soil. Grapes are the most important small fruit grown. In 1951, 3,215 acres of grapes were planted there, about 15% of the provincial total.

Tobacco is grown in the sandy areas of Brant county. In 1951, for example, 7,890 acres of flue-cured tobacco were planted, approximately seven per cent of the total acreage in the Province. Coincident with the introduction of tobacco, the value of the rye grown in the Region increased to 8% of the value of the provincial total. Fall wheat and oats are the most important cash crops, followed by potatoes. Dairying and cattle-raising are also carried on extensively. Net farm income in 1949 was estimated at \$3,395.00 per occupied farm, the fifth highest Region in the Province in this respect.

The towns that grew up following the influx of settlers were dependent on the fortunes of local agriculture. They flourished in the first instance as distributing, milling and manufacturing centres catering to the requirements of local farmers. Hamilton and Brantford are no longer dependent on local markets for their manufactured products, but it was the local farms which originally provided the market and later the labour for the industry that was to follow.

Although 81.1% of the area of the Region is classified as farm land, and 77.7% of this is improved, suggesting intensive operations, agriculture is no longer the most important economic activity. The estimated agricultural income was less than one-tenth of the manufacturing payrolls in 1951. Only a small proportion of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture to-day, and only 12% of the population is rural.

MINING

Mining in the Burlington Region is confined largely to the production of natural gas, clay products (Wentworth) and structural materials. Of these, limestone, for the use in the construction industry is the most significant, having a value in 1951 of \$1.3 million all confined to Wentworth county. Among the clay products, the outstanding items are brick, valued at \$541,932 in 1951 and structural tile with a value of \$495,115. Both of these products are confined to Wentworth county. The production of pottery in 1951 had a value of \$112,420. The bulk of the structural materials is absorbed in the Region and makes an important contribution to the local construction industry.

TABLE IA - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	<u>-----Population-----</u>			<u>Population Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Population Increase Since 1941 %</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Wentworth	15,725	256,375	272,100	581.0	29.2
Brant	<u>24,052</u>	<u>48,805</u>	<u>72,857</u>	<u>173.1</u>	<u>28.5</u>
Region	<u>39,777</u>	<u>305,180</u>	<u>344,957</u>	<u>385.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Province	1,346,443	3,251,099	4,597,542	12.7	21.4

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES IN THE BURLINGTON REGION

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population 1951</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
Hamilton	208,321	22
Brantford	36,727	15
Dundas	6,846	30
Eurlington	6,017	58
Paris	5,249	13
Burlington Beach	2,827	-

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

TABLE IIA - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Employers No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Gross Value of production \$'000</u>
<u>BRANT</u>			
Brantford	153	13,650	129,421
Paris	23	1,256	10,303
Others	<u>21</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>2,618</u>
TOTAL	197	15,062	142,342
<u>WENTWORTH</u>			
Dundas	33	1,466	8,303
Hamilton	546	54,665	563,983
Others	<u>50</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>5,733</u>
Burlington (town)	<u>14</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>6,571</u>
TOTAL	<u>840</u>	<u>72,091</u>	<u>726,932</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE IIB - INDEX NUMBERS OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

(1939 = 100)

	AVERAGE 1947	AVERAGE 1950	AVERAGE 1951	AVERAGE* 1952	NOV.1 1952	EMPLOYEES REPORTED Nov.1, 1952
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
Manufacturing	171.8	185.8	202.0	198.7	196.7	56,234
Textile Products	115.2	123.0	144.7	136.3	147.1	3,215
Clothing	123.8	106.8	108.4	99.8	102.1	3,721
Iron & Steel Products	196.8	217.5	237.6	240.7	230.4	24,431
Electrical Apparatus	203.3	230.0	263.0	260.9	253.0	8,777
<u>BRANTFORD</u>						
Manufacturing	212.2	213.2	218.2	218.7	216.3	12,970
Textile Products	123.1	135.1	135.8	135.8	127.5	1,416
Iron & Steel Products	421.9	320.6	340.5	368.3	349.2	6,655
<u>BURLINGTON REGION</u>						
Manufacturing	-	187.5	201.8	198.5	195.8	-

* Estimated

Source: "Employment and Payrolls"

TABLE IIC - ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL

(Million Net Tons)

YEAR	PIG IRON		STEEL INGOTS & CASTINGS	
	ONTARIO	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA
1941	1.11	1.53	1.87	2.71
1942	1.51	1.98	2.21	3.11
1943	1.41	1.76	2.18	3.00
1944	1.46	1.85	2.25	3.02
1945	1.40	1.78	2.12	2.88
1946	1.08	1.41	1.78	2.33
1947	1.61	1.96	2.25	2.95
1948	1.69	2.13	2.44	3.20
1949	1.68	2.15	2.37	3.19
1950	1.80	2.32	2.53	3.38
1951	2.07	2.55	2.62	3.57
1952*	2.28	2.67	2.80	3.71

* Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TABLE IID - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

-1951-

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Manufacturing</u> <u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Brant	254	16,284	43,126
Wentworth	<u>822</u>	<u>68,245</u>	<u>194,625</u>
Region	<u>1,076</u>	<u>84,529</u>	<u>237,751</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE BURLINGTON REGION

-1951-

(Thousands of dollars)

	<u>Brant</u>	<u>Wentworth</u>	<u>Region</u>
Natural gas	26	*	26
Peat (humus)	-	20	20
Limestone	-	1,287	1,287
Sand	213	225	438
Sand and gravel	429	19	448
Crushed gravel	269	169	438
Brick	-	542	542
Drain tile	-	58	58
Pottery	-	112	112
Sewer pipe)	-	279	279
Flue lining)	-	495	495
Structural tile	-	-	-
Total value	<u>937</u>	<u>3,206</u>	<u>4,143</u>

* Separate data for Wentworth county not available.

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE IVA - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION
-1951-

	Brant	Wentworth	Region	Region as a % of Ont.
<u>Fruit Trees</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	61.0	837.8	898.8	7.5
Apple Trees ('000)	23.6	70.1	93.7	16.1
Pear " "	9.6	132.3	141.9	17.1
Peach " "	6.4	115.2	121.6	6.4
Plum " "	1.4	149.4	150.8	23.8
Cherry " "	2.6	105.8	108.4	19.1
<u>Small Fruits</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	85.7	535.6	621.3	10.8
Strawberries (acres)	190	219	409	8.4
Raspberries "	46	244	290	9.6
Grapes "	14	3,215	3,229	15.1
Other "	4	137	141	
<u>Vegetables*</u>				
Value of Production (1950) (\$'000)	170.8	454.9	625.7	5.1

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

* Does not include Potatoes

TABLE IVB - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BURLINGTON REGION
-1951-

	Brant	Wentworth	Region	Region as a % of Ontario
<u>Farm Product</u>				
<u>Field Crops</u>				
	\$	\$	\$	
Fall Wheat	1,190,200	901,700	2,091,900	5.1
Oats	1,184,300	1,343,000	2,527,300	3.5
Rye	184,600	20,900	205,500	8.0
Mixed Grains	429,000	444,600	873,600	1.6
Corn (fodder)	370,800	280,400	651,200	5.1
Corn (husking)	269,100	187,800	456,900	1.6
Potatoes	197,100	553,100	750,200	4.9
Hay	1,492,600	1,880,800	3,373,400	3.0
Other Field Crops	206,200	232,900	439,100	
Total	5,523,900	5,845,200	11,369,100	3.0
<u>Live Stock</u>				
Cattle	7,689,900	7,527,600	15,217,500	2.8
Swine	891,400	1,014,900	1,906,300	2.7
Sheep & Lambs	191,300	85,000	276,300	2.2
Total	8,772,600	8,627,500	17,400,100	2.8
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	410,500	660,700	1,071,200	3.2
Other	5,800	19,700	25,500	
Total	416,300	680,400	1,096,700	2.9

TABLE V - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

BURLINGTON REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Brant</u>	<u>Wentworth</u>	<u>Region</u>
Population (1951)	1.6	5.8	7.4
No. of Households (1951)	1.7	5.9	7.6
No. of Taxpayers (1949)	1.6	8.1	9.7
Taxpayers' Income (1949)	1.5	8.0	9.5
Net Farm Income (1949)	1.7	1.8	3.5
Gross Value of M'f'g. Production (1949)	2.3	9.5	11.8
Employees in Manufacturing (1950)	2.6	10.7	13.3
Payrolls in Manufacturing (1950)	2.6	10.8	13.4

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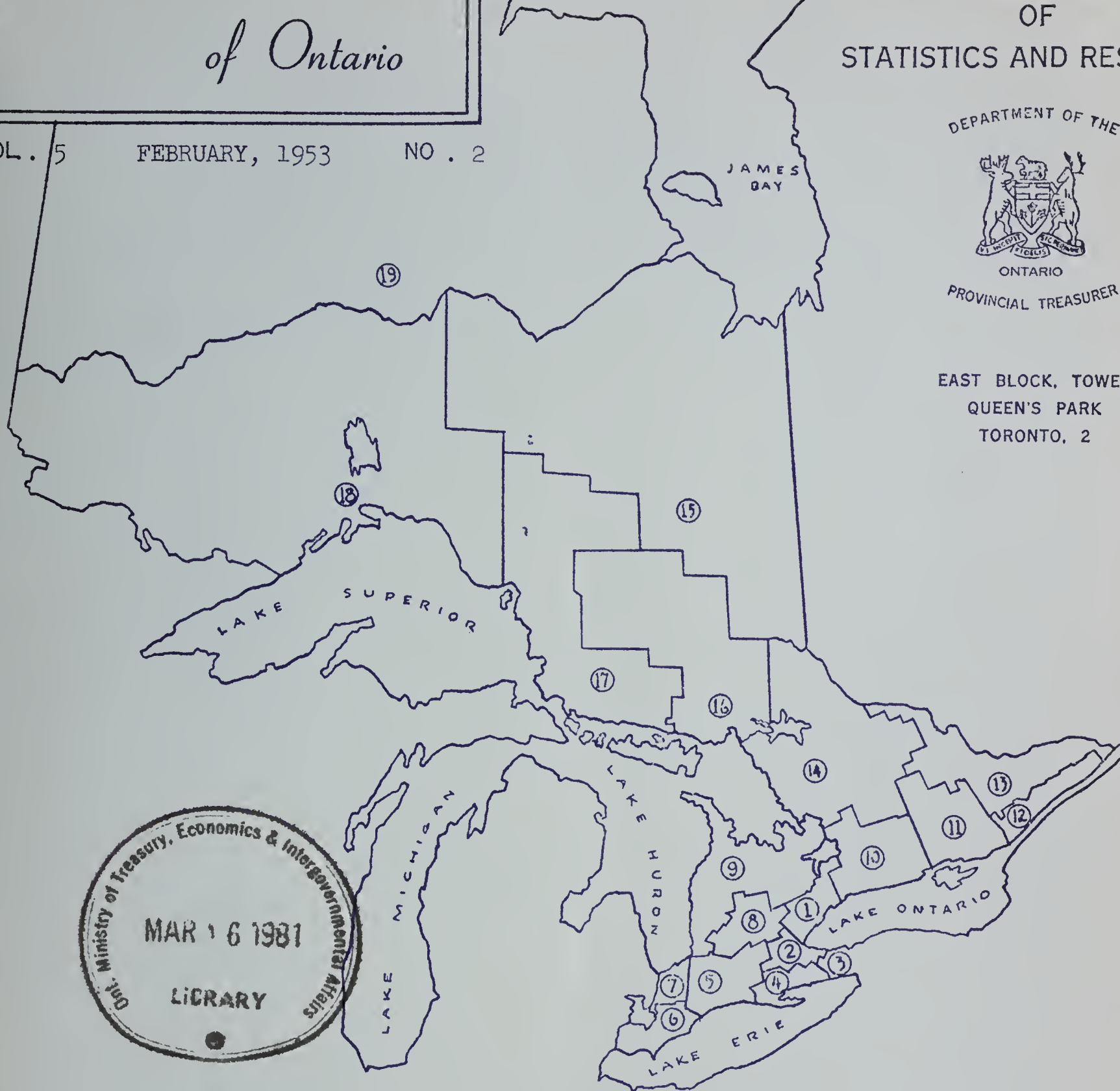
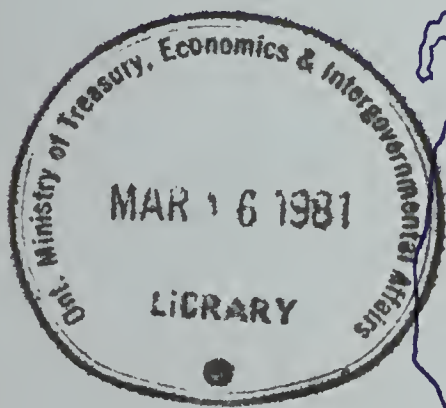
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER



SUMMARY

An examination of the most recent official statistics relating to economic activity in Ontario reveals a continuance of the buoyant trend characteristic of the latter part of 1952. In 1952, the Province's non-agricultural industries employed 1.4% more persons than in 1951 and these people earned incomes 10.5% greater than in the previous year. In most fields of production, output in 1952 (eleven months) exceeded the 1951 levels. Production of pig iron and steel ingots were 5% and 4.4% higher than in the previous year while television sets continued to show phenomenal percentage increases. Hydro electric power consumption in the Province in 1952 recorded a 5.4% increase over 1951.

Steady or falling prices as indicated by the Consumers' Price Index and the index of wholesale prices, together with increases in personal income and the extension of credit facilities combined to push retail sales to record levels. The overall increase in sales over the year of 6.1% included jumps of 17.5% and 15.3% in furniture and appliance stores, respectively. Department store sales rose 8.2% on the yearly comparison and in January were 18% above the same month of 1952. An interesting feature is the 100.9% increase in the number of new motor vehicles financed in December, 1952 as compared with December, 1951.

Construction activity, which, during 1952, was lower in all sectors except residential, appears to have taken on a new lease. Contracts awarded in January, 1953 were 11.1% higher in total than in the same month last year. Residential and business awards were 6.1% and 96.4% respectively, higher than last year. Ontario ended 1952 with housing starts 9.8% above 1951, and while completions in the former year were 13.5% below 1951, starts in December 1952, were almost 60% greater than in December, 1951.

The overall volume of business transactions in the Province as indicated by the value of cheques cashed was 12.1% higher in 1952 than in the previous year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in December was 6.5% ahead of last year, payrolls advanced 14.9% and average weekly earnings at \$61.38 were \$4.51 higher than in December 1951. These advances were shared by fourteen of the eighteen regions of the Province, the largest gains over the year being recorded in the Border (12.9%), Metropolitan (10.1%), St. Clair River (9.7%) and Upper Grand River (9.5%) regions. Manufacturing payrolls made substantial gains over the year in the St. Clair River (28.9%) and Border (27.5%) areas. Average weekly earnings advanced in all regions of the Province over the year. Substantial increases in employment over the year were recorded in the following manufacturing industries: Transportation equipment (25%), electrical apparatus (14%), leather products (13%), rubber products (8%) and clothing (8%). Paper products declined 3% and iron castings 5% over the year. Among the non-manufacturing industries of the Province, logging employment showed a sizeable drop of 41% in the yearly comparison while mining advanced 2%.

On a regional basis mining employment increased over the year in all areas except James Bay where a drop of 16% was recorded. Increases ranged from 0.2% in the Nickel Range to 19.5% in the Clay Belt Region. Payrolls in the latter area advanced 38.3% over the year. Average weekly earnings in the Sault Region at \$80.92 were the highest in the Province at December 1st.

NOTE

Commencing on page nine of this issue is the seventh in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Upper Grand River Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE 1952/51 + or - %	MONTH 1952/51 + or - %	PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Dec.	200.8	+ 1.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.5
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Dec.	477.7	+ 10.5	+ 11.0	+ 1.0
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Nov.	248.1	+ 2.1	+ 10.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (Ont.49%)	Index	Nov.	262.4	+ 0.9	+ 10.3	+ 0.9
Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	309.4	+ 1.9	+ 10.7	- 0.3
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	232.4	NC	+ 9.9	+ 2.0
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	225.5	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	300.2	+ 4.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.4
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs.	Nov.	22.6	+ 0.8	- 2.2	- 3.4
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Nov.	31.34	+ 2.8	+ 6.4	- 24.8
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Nov.	456.6	- 2.1	+ 22.7	+ 2.4
Television Sets	('000)	Oct.	22.1	+440.9	+452.5	+ 92 ?
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	463.4	+ 0.6	- 1.8	- 7.8
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Dec.	196.8	+ 5.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.7
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Jan.	199.6	-	- 7.0	+ 4.9
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	115.7	-	- 2.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Dec.	221.2	- 5.8	- 6.9	- 0.3
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Dec.	273.0	- 9.0	- 14.7	- 0.1
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Dec.	437.4	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	+ 18.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Dec.	65.2	+ 6.3	- 0.2	+ 4.9
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	*	*	+ 18.0	*
Department Stores	\$ Million	Dec.	50.5	+ 8.2	+ 15.9	+ 27.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Dec.	17.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Dec.	12.3	+ 0.8	+ 24.2	- 14.4
Furniture	\$ Million	Dec.	9.2	+ 17.5	+ 24.3	+ 16.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Dec.	11.5	+ 15.3	+ 47.8	*
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Dec.	8.9	+ 1.2	+ 13.5	- 41.1
Financed	('000)	Dec.	5.1	+ 39.7	+100.9	7.1

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Jan.	37.1	-	+11.1	-18.1
Residential	\$ Million	Jan.	10.5	-	+ 6.1	-34.0
Business	\$ Million	Jan.	22.0	-	+96.4	+21.5
Industrial	\$ Million	Jan.	2.7	-	-34.1	-42.6
Engineering	\$ Million	Jan.	1.9	-	-76.8	-71.2
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Dec.	1,529	+ 9.8	+59.6	-40.0
Completions	No.	Dec.	2,171	-13.5	-14.2	-36.2
General Buildings Materials Index (Canada)		Dec.	288.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials Index (Canada)		Dec.	283.8	- 0.3	- 1.7	NC
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Dec.	5,271	+12.1	+25.7	+ 7.9
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Dec.	68.0	+11.0	+16.5	- 2.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Jan.	324.5	-	- 5.0	+ 1.9

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC.. No significant change

- (1) In the case of figures for January 1953, the comparison is with the same month in 1952.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./52	Payrolls	Dec./52	Average	Dec./52
				Dec./51 + or - %		Dec./51 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Dec./51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	193.2 210.0 212.7	 + 10.1	444.8 520.1 529.2	 + 19.0	56.22 60.85 61.14	 + 4.92
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	198.0 200.0 201.4	 + 1.7	498.6 531.4 543.6	 + 9.0	59.56 62.84 63.83	 + 4.27
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	217.2 226.9 222.7	 + 2.5	552.7 616.1 610.6	 + 10.5	62.50 66.70 67.35	 + 4.85
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	134.6 134.4 130.5	 - 3.0	326.6 348.2 352.3	 + 7.9	45.09 48.18 50.23	 + 5.11
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	184.7 195.8 192.9	 + 4.4	438.0 489.5 487.2	 + 11.2	52.23 55.06 55.61	 + 3.38
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	204.0 220.4 230.3	 + 12.9	457.7 519.2 583.5	 + 27.5	60.18 63.21 67.97	 + 7.79
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	266.9 289.6 292.7	 + 9.7	540.2 686.1 696.1	 + 28.9	68.95 69.36 69.62	 + 0.67
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	149.0 162.3 163.2	 + 9.5	368.4 433.7 437.3	 + 18.7	49.91 53.91 54.06	 + 4.15
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	191.0 188.2 186.5	 - 2.4	490.8 515.4 496.4	 + 1.1	45.26 48.26 46.92	 + 1.66
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	211.7 223.3 221.9	 + 4.8	541.1 633.1 597.4	 + 10.4	56.82 63.05 59.87	 + 3.05
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward.)	2.5	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	299.9 323.4 323.3	 + 7.8	805.6 934.7 942.7	 + 17.0	50.07 53.87 54.34	 + 4.27
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	160.8 154.6 156.1	 - 2.9	398.7 408.8 410.2	 + 2.9	51.32 54.72 54.38	 + 3.06

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./52 Dec./51		Payrolls	Dec./52 Dec./51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Dec./52 Dec./51	
				+ or - %			+ or - %			+ or - \$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Dan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	163.4 173.7 174.0			358.5 404.9 418.4			48.97 51.94 53.60		+ 4.63
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	153.8 193.1 164.9			361.3 474.7 405.5			50.33 52.75 52.75		+ 2.42
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	175.0 172.1 163.1			449.1 439.3 452.6			68.42 67.79 73.68		+ 5.26
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	204.5 215.2 206.6			458.4 515.8 501.3			68.23 72.99 73.88		+ 5.65
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	212.2 229.0 220.9			501.6 557.1 543.1			65.46 67.39 68.11		+ 2.65
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	255.0 271.5 257.6			603.3 641.9 612.6			66.64 66.62 67.00		+ 0.36
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	193.5 205.2 206.0			463.9 525.3 532.9			56.87 60.73 61.38		+ 4.51

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

5. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	133.4 146.5 146.5			279.8 345.0 337.0			56.31 63.24 61.77		+ 5.46
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	75.3 91.7 90.0			129.2 174.9 178.7			59.76 63.90 66.48		+ 6.72
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	166.6 166.9 166.9			352.3 388.4 388.3			67.27 74.06 74.01		+ 6.74
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	181.4 206.6 205.7			375.7 506.0 512.6			67.28 79.54 80.92		+13.64
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	68.1 76.7 76.3			139.1 171.1 180.5			68.85 75.17 79.68		+10.83
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	97.8 81.8 82.2			184.6 150.6 155.3			65.93 64.32 65.96		+ 0.03
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)		Dec.1/51 Nov.1/52 Dec.1/52	104.5 107.5 106.7			195.4 215.8 217.1			63.41 68.43 69.35		+ 5.94

VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY IN ONTARIO *

1951

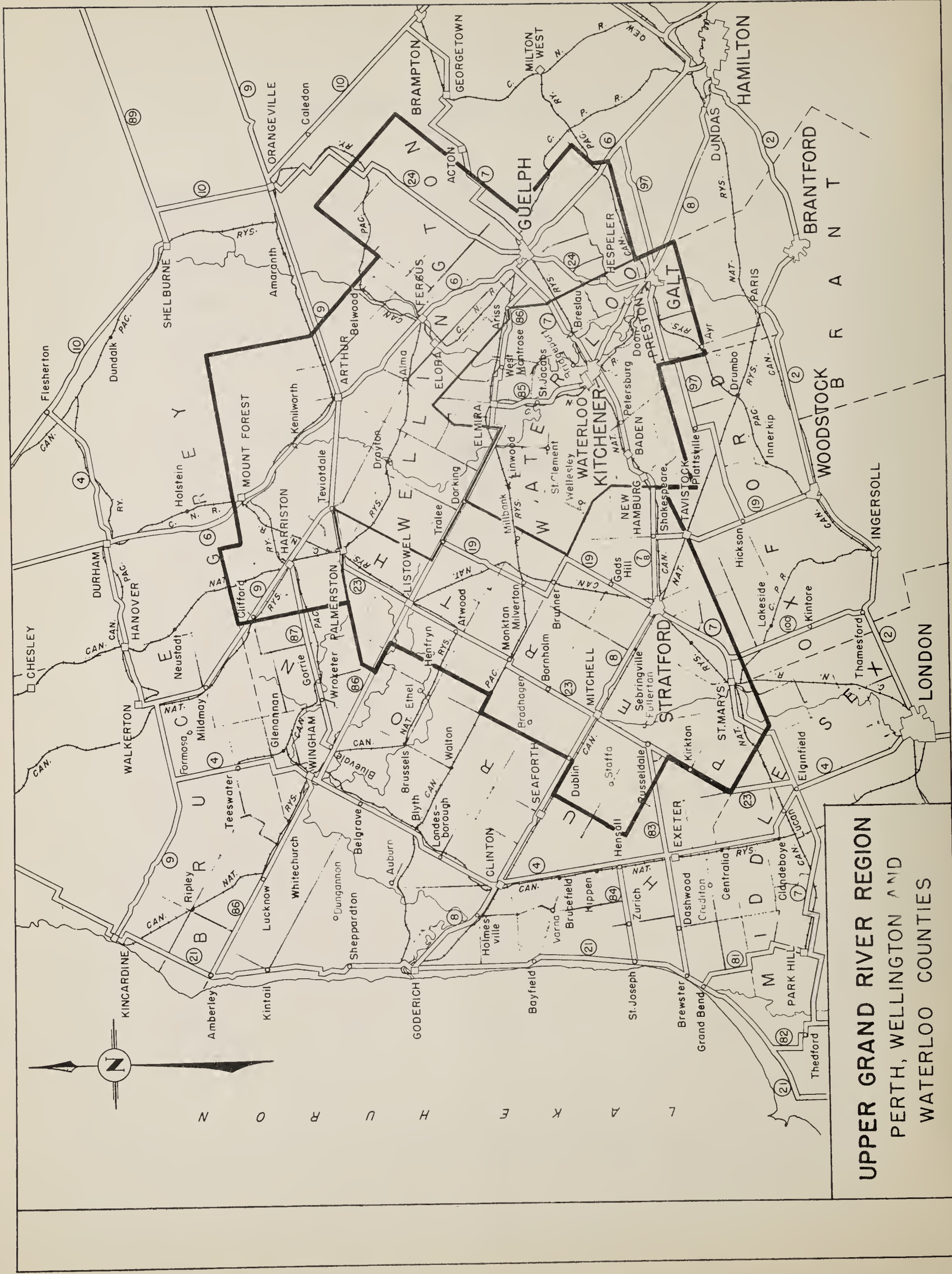
<u>Region</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Value per</u> <u>Occupied Farm</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	31,022	3,617
2. Burlington	16,409	3,198
3. Niagara	16,120	2,911
4. Lake Erie	20,841	3,458
5. Upper Thames River	49,517	3,719
6. Border	42,169	3,967
7. St. Clair River	14,699	3,164
8. Upper Grand River	41,887	3,656
9. Bluewater	73,839	3,010
10. Kawartha	34,146	2,685
11. Quinte	23,863	2,502
12. Upper St. Lawrence River	22,280	2,325
13. Ottawa Valley	30,374	2,374
14. Highlands	6,603	1,672
15. Clay Belt	6,614	1,747
16. Nickel Range	5,105	1,971
17. Sault	2,673	2,005
18. Lakehead	7,116	1,880
Ontario	445,278	2,970

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

* The values reported are market rather than original or replacement.

UPPER GRAND

RIVER REGION



UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION
PERTH, WELLINGTON AND
WATERLOO COUNTIES

THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Grand River Region of Ontario comprises the counties of Perth, Waterloo and Wellington in the heart of south-western Ontario. This is the only Region in the Province which is not partially bordered by water. It also has one of the highest elevations above sea-level of any Region in Southern Ontario. Within these 2,375 square miles, dwelt 245,637 persons in 1951, 18.2% more than in 1941. More than half the Region's population lives in Waterloo county, the fastest growing component of the area. The remainder is fairly evenly divided between Perth and Wellington counties which recorded intercensal population increases of 5.8% and 12.6% respectively. The age distribution of the population of the Region follows closely the provincial pattern except that Perth county has an above-average number of persons in the "sixty-five years and over" category. Two-thirds of the Region's population are classified as urban compared with 70.7% in the Province as a whole. Fifty-eight percent of the Region's inhabitants trace their origin to the British Isles, this proportion varying from 78.6% in Wellington county to 42% in Waterloo. The second largest group is of German ancestry, the proportion ranging from 45.3% of the total in Waterloo to 9.4% in Wellington.

The first settlers in Waterloo county were Mennonites who left Pennsylvania in 1799. They spent the winter in what is now Lincoln county and in the spring of 1800 followed the Indian trail to Brantford and the Grand River north to the original settlement on the east bank of the river, four miles south of the present site of Kitchener. Thirteen years before, the first immigrants from Pennsylvania had come to Upper Canada and settled in Lincoln county. These settlers traced their ancestry largely to Germany and Holland. After the American Revolutionary War, these people chose to remain under British rule and have been closely identified with the United Empire Loyalists.

The Upper Grand River area contains five incorporated cities, the largest number in any Region of the Province. These range in size from Kitchener (44,867) and Guelph (27,386), on the one hand, to Stratford (18,785) and Waterloo (11,991) on the other. Kitchener, Waterloo and Galt have shown intercensal population increases of 26%, 33%, and 25% respectively, while Guelph and Stratford grew by only 18% and 10%. There are, in the Region six other municipalities with populations in excess of 2,500.

The cities of this Region have developed a diversity of industries as a consequence of the particular skills of the early settlers, favorable location with respect to the rest of the Province and the rich agricultural hinterland. There is no noticeable dependence of any city on one dominating industry, a fact which has gained for the Region a reputation for economic stability. As is true of many cities in Ontario, postwar industrial expansion in the urban centres of the Region has been considerable. Many new industries are locating here and urban populations are overflowing into the neighboring townships.

From 1816, when Abraham Erb established the Region's first industry in the form of a grist-mill, until the present time, the industrial growth of the area has been enormous. During the past two years alone, twenty-four new industries located in the Upper Grand River Region. One-half of these settled in the city of Guelph and five in Stratford. During 1951, forty-three major expansions of industries were recorded, thirteen of which occurred in Guelph, eight in both Kitchener and Stratford and seven in Galt.

But it is not in the field of industry alone that the Region lays claim to fame. The presence of the head offices of six insurance companies in the city of Waterloo, makes this city one of Canada's leading financial centres and lends an unusual degree of stability to the whole area. Total assets of these six companies amounted to almost \$500,000,000 in 1950. Many smaller insurance companies are located in this Region, one of which, the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Galt, has been in existence for 114 years.

Despite the advanced industrial development of this Region, the average income per tax payer in 1950 at \$2,719 was below the provincial average of \$3,081*. Of the three counties, Perth recorded the highest income figure (\$2,824) and the city of Stratford stood first among the five urban centres (\$2,917). In terms of net farm income per occupied farm, however, the Region stands third in the Province. Livestock and dairying are the leading forms of agricultural activity.

The Upper Grand River Region's contribution to the provincial economy is, thus, a many-sided one. Great insurance companies have taken their place beside agriculture and industry adding to the major contributions made by the area to the provincial and national economy. These developments have been throughout their history, a reflection of the thrift, industry and initiative of the citizens of this Region.

AGRICULTURE

The valley of the Upper Grand River provides a fertile hinterland that has been developed extensively for livestock farming. The Region ranks first in the Province with ninety-three percent of the total area classified as farm land. Eighty-two percent of the available farm land has been improved, and in Perth county, which ranks second only to the neighbouring county of Huron, the proportion of improved acreage to the total farm area is eighty-eight percent.

Approximately fifteen percent of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, a proportion second only to manufacturing in the major occupation groups. In Perth the number of people engaged in agriculture exceeds those in the manufacturing industries. The net farm income in the Region in 1949 was estimated at forty-three million dollars, the third largest in the Province on a per capita basis. These figures suggest the relative importance of agriculture in the economy of the Region in terms of employment and net income.

The climate of this area is moderate with a mean July temperature of sixty-eight degrees F. and January temperature of twenty degrees. The Region is slightly higher than most in Ontario and this is largely responsible for the above-average rain and snowfall. The average precipitation is approximately thirty-five inches annually.

The dominant soil characteristics vary considerably in different section of the Region. In Perth county, clay till plains are overlaid with siltloam. Poor drainage in the northern sections of the county often restricts the use of the soil to pasture. The farmland in Waterloo county, on the other hand, is characterized by well-drained, sandy soil. Field crops are grown extensively on the slopes of the Waterloo Hills that comprise most of the farm area in the county, and the proportion of the farm area used for field crops is sixty-three percent, the highest of the three counties. Only fourteen percent of the land is used for pasture. The emphasis on field crops (for example, Waterloo leads the three counties in the production of fall wheat) has tended to increase erosion on the sandy slopes, but the effects of soil depletion are partially offset by the use of manure.

The soils in Wellington county vary in texture depending on their position on the hillsides which characterize all but the northern sections of the county. The Guelph loam, on which most of the farmland of the Ontario Agricultural College is located, is

*Statistics from the Department of National Revenue.

noted for its good drainage and reliability. The heavy soils in the valleys are unusually poorly drained and used solely for pasture.

Livestock farming is paramount in all three counties in the Region. Cash income from the sale of livestock accounts for approximately sixty-six percent of the total farm income while dairy products account for eighteen percent, eggs, seven percent and field crops, seven percent. About two percent of the total farm income is received from miscellaneous sources including honey and fruit.

Perth county ranked first in the Province in 1951 in the value of swine on hand, and the Region ranked second only to the Blue Water Region. The animals are raised on a large scale in all three counties. They account for about forty percent of the total farm cash income in the Region. The emphasis on raising swine has meant growing large quantities of cereals and field roots for feed. In 1951 for example, twenty-three percent of the value of mixed grains and twenty-five percent of the value of field crops harvested in Ontario were grown in the Region.

Cattle represent the largest investment in livestock, valued at fifty-eight million dollars in 1951, and those sold for beef account for about twenty percent of the total cash income -- half as much as swine. Cattle are raised for beef in the three counties, particularly in Wellington where sixty-four percent of the cattle are kept for beef.

Dairying is carried on in the three counties, especially in the areas adjacent to the cities. Perth leads the Region in respect to cash income from dairying, followed by Waterloo. Perth was Ontario's third largest producer of creamery butter in 1951, exceeded only by Bruce and Grey counties.

Poultry raising is characteristic of farming in the Upper Grand Region, and it accounts for a relatively high proportion of farm cash income compared with other regions in the Province. The Region ranked second in the value of hens and chickens on hand in 1951. Eggs account for seven percent and poultry sold for meat for six percent of the farm cash income.

The field crops are grown principally for feed rather than as cash crops, but some vegetables are sold, notably potatoes and turnips. Potatoes are grown principally in Wellington county while turnips are characteristic of all three counties. In terms of gross value the most important grains are mixed grains, hay, oats and fall wheat. Over thirty-eight percent of the flax grown in the Province was grown in the Region in 1951, principally in Wellington and Perth.

In summary, the importance of agriculture in the Region is reflected in the high proportion of improved farm land to the total area and in the number of people engaged in farming relative to the total labour force. The favourable soil, the climate, and the industry of the people have developed the Region into one of Ontario's leading livestock areas. The establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College in the Region suggests the fertility and reliability of the soil. Livestock, particularly swine raising, is the principal source of farm income, followed by dairying and poultry raising. Field crops are grown chiefly for feed rather than cash crops with a few exceptions which include potatoes and flax.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Upper Grand River Region exceeds all other industries in the number of people employed and the gross value of production which in 1949 exceeded \$378 million. Manufacturers in the Region employed forty-four thousand workers in 1951, to rank as the fifth highest region in the Province. Employment has increased sixty-three percent since 1939 compared with one hundred and six percent for the Province as a whole. While the Region has not been one of the fastest growing industrial areas, the progress has been steady and the fluctuations have been less marked than in the larger Border and Niagara Regions.

The absence of lake ports appears to have determined in part the character of manufacturing in the Upper Grand Valley. Excellent rail and road transportation facilities from the cities of the area which are located between the markets in Windsor, London, Hamilton and Toronto favour light manufacturing. Cheap hydro-electricity provides power for light industry. The prosperous farms in the Valley, specializing in livestock, supply the meat-packing plants and the tanneries.

Kitchener is the largest manufacturing centre in the Upper Grand Region. The tires, beverages, leather goods and furniture made there are known throughout the country. Manufacturing industries in Kitchener and its adjacent twin Waterloo employ forty percent of the workers engaged in manufacturing in the Region, and the value of the manufactured products exceeds forty-five percent of the total in the Upper Grand Valley. Kitchener ranks tenth in Canada on the basis of gross value of manufacturing production.

Kitchener annexed more than three thousand acres of land at the beginning of 1952 to accommodate an expanding urban population. Industry is expected to require seven hundred acres of the land. Annexation meant a combined population for the Twin Cities of almost sixty-three thousand in 1952.

Kitchener and Waterloo are located in Waterloo county on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, seventy miles west of Toronto. The excellent rail and highway facilities to Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the industrial markets in those centres have been important factors in the growth of the Twin Cities. The fertile hinterland where livestock is the principal product has provided the base for a large meat-packing industry. Valuable also, have been the techniques and the industry of the early German pioneers. In 1860, for example, Waterloo had two flour mills, two foundries, a woollen mill and a tannery.

The rubber products industry in Kitchener, with five companies, is the largest employer and the cities' most important industry. The food products industry, which ranks second, includes various companies processing meat, two breweries, and one distillery. Three tanneries and ten shoe companies are located in the two cities. The furniture industry includes nineteen companies in the Twin Cities and several others throughout the smaller centres in the county of Waterloo.

Since the war, both the food and beverage and the furniture industries have shown remarkable increases in the number of persons employed -- over double in each instance. The food and beverage industry has been characterized by steady growth with seasonal variations. The rubber products industry is closely tied to the automobile industrial market. Furniture sales rose sharply to a peak in early 1951, then decreased throughout the year, partially as a result of consumer credit restrictions. Employment in the industry has increased during 1952. Employment in the leather products industry, on the other hand, has remained almost stationary over the last five years.

In the main the broad industrial base of diversified industries has resulted in a steady increase in employment paralleling but below that recorded in the Province as a whole.

Guelph is situated in Wellington county forty-five miles west of Toronto. The city is served by the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway via Guelph Junction, and three provincial highways which provide manufacturers with access to raw materials and markets in southern Ontario. The surrounding farmland provides agricultural products for food industries including feed mills and meat packers.

The city is second only to Kitchener as a manufacturing centre in the Upper Grand River Region. Approximately six thousand workers are employed in manufacturing in the city. Textiles, electric products, and iron and steel products are the most important industries although a large number of manufacturing firms, and a diversity of products ranging from hats to road machinery, is characteristic of Guelph.

The textile and allied clothing industry concentrates on yarns, hosiery and hats. The chief electrical products are small motors and electric wire. Electric transformers will be manufactured in a new plant about to be constructed at an estimated cost of eight million dollars. The factory is expected to employ a thousand workers. The iron and steel products industry includes malleable iron, heating equipment, and iron foundry products.

The city's rapid rate of industrial expansion resulted in the annexation of 2,600 acres of Guelph township at the end of 1952. The annexation increased the size of the city to 5,800 acres and the population by eight hundred people. About fifty percent of the land will be used for industrial sites. Another indication of the city's rapid industrial growth has been the increase of eight percent in direct customers' hydro-electric power consumption in 1952 compared to 1951.

The city of Galt is equidistant between Toronto and London on the main line of the C.P.R. The land was originally purchased in 1817 and settlers were brought out from Scotland between 1820 and 1835. From the beginning, the Grand River, on which the city is situated, provided a source of power for local industry. By 1857, for example, there were two flour mills, a woollen mill, a paper mill, a brewery, a distillery, and an implement factory.

Now, the city has become a veritable tool shop. More than thirty companies manufacture iron, steel and brass products, and these companies continue to attract others in the same field. The diversity of products and the large number of firms in the industry result in stability in employment conditions in Galt.

The city of Stratford is located twenty-five miles west of Kitchener on the Avon River, a tributary of the Thames. The city is situated in Perth county in the midst of a fertile and extensive hinterland. The fortunes of the city have been closely tied to the railroad since the incorporation of the city in 1885. The town prospered with the establishment of the Grand Trunk Railway workshops in the city. These repair shops have continued to be the largest industry with approximately 1,200 employees at the present time.

Stratford is the Region's fifth manufacturing city. Furniture and allied wood products rank first among the manufactures, and knit goods second. Iron and steel products are also important, but the food industry has not developed in spite of the excellent location of the city in agriculturally prosperous Perth county. There are several miscellaneous industries, and like other manufacturing centres in the Region, diversity of products is characteristic of the manufacturing.

Other important manufacturing centres in the Region include: Preston, noted for wood products; Hespeler, with woollen mills and furniture factories; St. Mary's, important for cement and Fergus, with an electrical appliance factory and feed mills.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO

It is not surprising, perhaps, that a Region of such industrial significance, should have been the first to search for more economical sources of power. On October 11, 1910, the town of Berlin (Kitchener) became the first municipality in the world to receive high tension electric power.

The development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario stemmed from the efforts of certain men of vision who were anxious, among other things, to facilitate the establishment of new industries in the area. In June 1902, they called together the first meeting of interested parties to consider ways and means of procuring electric power for manufacturing and other purposes. Much of the success of this and succeeding conferences was due to the efforts of Messrs. E.W.B. Snider (Waterloo) and D.B. Detweiler (Berlin). These men organized a plan to obtain support for the project from the provincial government. Mr. Adam Beck, former mayor of the city of London, was a party to these proceedings and in May, 1906 as a member of the provincial cabinet, he introduced in the legislature "An Act to Provide for the Transmission of Power to the Municipalities". This Act was passed and in June 1906, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was established with the Hon. Adam Beck as chairman.

The Commission made a forty-year contract with the Ontario Power Company for the purchase of power and made arrangements to sell the power to interested municipalities. The latter were required to guarantee proportions of the costs entailed in erecting power stations and lines. By April 21, 1911, fourteen municipalities, including eight in the Upper Grand River Region, had taken the necessary steps to receive power. In 1915, Berlin, the first Ontario municipality to receive Niagara power consumed about 500,000 kwh of domestic electricity. By 1951, consumption of domestic electrical energy had risen to over 50 million kwh. Total electrical energy supplied to municipalities in the Upper Grand River Region increased by 141% from 1939 to 1951, reaching a total in the latter year of 618 million kwh.

MINING

The mining industry in the Region plays a relatively minor role in the economy of this Region compared to manufacturing and agriculture, but two of the products, cement and lime (hydrated and quick) are important in the construction industry of the Province. About twenty-eight percent of the value of the cement and twenty-one percent of the value of the lime produced in the Province comes from this Region. The cement is produced at St. Mary's in Perth county and lime is made in Guelph township, Hespeler and Rockwood, all in Wellington county. Sand and gravel are mined principally in Wellington and Waterloo counties.

TABLE 1A - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	-----POPULATION-----			Population Per Square Mile	Population Increase Since 1941 %	Birth Rate (per 1,000) 1951
	Rural	Urban	Total			
Perth	22,679	29,905	52,584	62.6	5.8	23.0
Waterloo	31,820	94,303	126,123	244.4	27.8	26.5
Wellington	<u>28,363</u>	<u>38,567</u>	<u>66,930</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Region	<u>82,862</u>	<u>162,775</u>	<u>245,637</u>	<u>103.4</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>25.1</u>
Province	<u>1,346,443</u>	<u>3,251,099</u>	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>

TABLE 1B - POPULATION - ORIGIN

PLACE OF ORIGIN	---DISTRIBUTION---		---DISTRIBUTION---	
	1951 %	1941 %	1951 %	1941 %
PERTH			WATERLOO	
British Isles	68.2	71.0	42.5	41.8
Germany	25.0	24.8	41.8	45.3
France	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.0
Netherlands	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.9
Other	<u>3.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
WELLINGTON			REGION	
British Isles	78.6	82.4	57.8	60.4
Germany	9.5	7.6	29.4	29.6
France	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Other	<u>8.0</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 1C -

POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES
IN THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

<u>CENTRE</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>		<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Kitchener	44,867	50,363	26
Guelph	27,386	28,617	18
Galt	19,207	20,801	25
Stratford	18,785	19,302	10
Waterloo	11,991	12,449	33
Preston	7,619	8,189	14
St. Mary's	3,995	4,061	9
Hespeler	3,862	3,780	26
Listowel	3,469	3,457	15
Fergus	3,387	3,515	20
Elmira	2,589	2,571	29

* assessed population, 1952.
Source: Ninth Census of Canada

TABLE IIA

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE
UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Employers No.</u>	<u>Employees No.</u>	<u>Payrolls \$'000</u>
Perth	217	4,371	9,648
Waterloo	572	30,419	74,162
Wellington	293	9,309	22,617
Region	<u>1082</u>	<u>44,099</u>	<u>106,427</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics & Research

TABLE IIB

DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

- 1949 -

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>EMPLOYERS</u> No.	<u>EMPLOYEES</u> No.	<u>Gross Value</u> <u>of Production</u> \$'000
<u>PERTH COUNTY</u>			
Stratford	65	3,774	25,305
St. Mary's	15	665	9,731
Listowel	15	485	4,103
Others	78	637	9,924
Total	<u>173</u>	<u>5,561</u>	<u>49,063</u>
<u>WATERLOO COUNTY</u>			
Kitchener	197	14,821	141,681
Galt	86	6,030	40,213
Waterloo	54	2,647	29,097
Preston	38	2,790	18,550
Hespeler	20	2,144	13,945
Elmira	21	790	7,916
Others	288	1,365	9,401
Total	<u>507</u>	<u>30,087</u>	<u>260,803</u>
<u>WELLINGTON COUNTY</u>			
Guelph	106	5,867	45,612
Elora	7	385	2,285
Others	108	2,007	20,982
Total	<u>221</u>	<u>8,259</u>	<u>68,879</u>
<u>REGION</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>43,907</u>	<u>378,745</u>

Source: D.B.S.

TABLE III

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN REGION 8 IN 1951

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PERTH</u> \$'000	<u>WATERLOO</u> \$'000	<u>WELLINGTON</u> \$'000	<u>REGION</u> \$'000
Structural Materials:				
Cement	3,529	-	-	3,529
Lime	-	-	1,491	1,491
Limestone	-	-	20	20
Sand & Gravel	53	345	405	803
Clay Products:				
Brick	-	75	-	75
Drain Tile	9	70	97	176
Total	<u>3,591</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>6,094</u>

Source: Ontario Department of Mines

TABLE IV

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UPPER GRAND RIVER REGION

VALUE AS AT JUNE 1, 1951
(Thousand Dollars)

<u>FARM PRODUCT</u>	<u>PERTH</u>	<u>WATERLOO</u>	<u>WELLINGTON</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO</u>
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>					
Cattle	23,993.2	12,758.3	21,549.3	58,300.8	10.8
Swine	4,698.8	3,117.8	4,210.9	12,027.5	17.2
Sheep & Lambs	189.6	173.0	488.4	851.0	6.9
Total	<u>28,881.6</u>	<u>16,049.1</u>	<u>26,248.6</u>	<u>71,179.3</u>	<u>11.4</u>
<u>FIELD CROPS</u>					
Fall Wheat	1,116.7	1,555.2	901.2	3,573.1	8.6
Oats	1,776.6	1,657.9	2,181.2	5,615.7	7.9
Barley	800.3	145.6	305.0	1,250.9	12.8
Flax	424.9	21.8	1,128.6	1,575.3	38.2
Mixed Grains	5,022.7	2,056.8	4,877.3	11,956.8	23.1
Corn (Fodder)	588.4	550.5	350.8	1,489.7	11.7
Corn (Husking)	293.5	362.9	138.7	795.1	2.8
Potatoes	178.9	385.1	440.0	1,004.0	6.6
Field Roots	223.5	360.2	311.5	895.2	25.1
Hay	2,996.7	2,224.2	3,660.9	8,881.8	7.8
Other Field Crops	188.4	100.9	170.3	459.6	-
Total	<u>13,610.6</u>	<u>9,421.1</u>	<u>14,465.5</u>	<u>37,037.6</u>	<u>9.9</u>
<u>POULTRY</u>					
Hens & Chickens	1,768.3	1,469.4	1,424.5	4,662.2	14.2
Turkeys	51.3	179.6	29.3	260.2	7.4
Other Poultry	29.0	23.6	28.4	81.0	-
Total	<u>1,848.6</u>	<u>1,672.6</u>	<u>1,482.2</u>	<u>5,003.4</u>	<u>13.4</u>

Source: Ninth Census of Canada

Economic Review of Ontario

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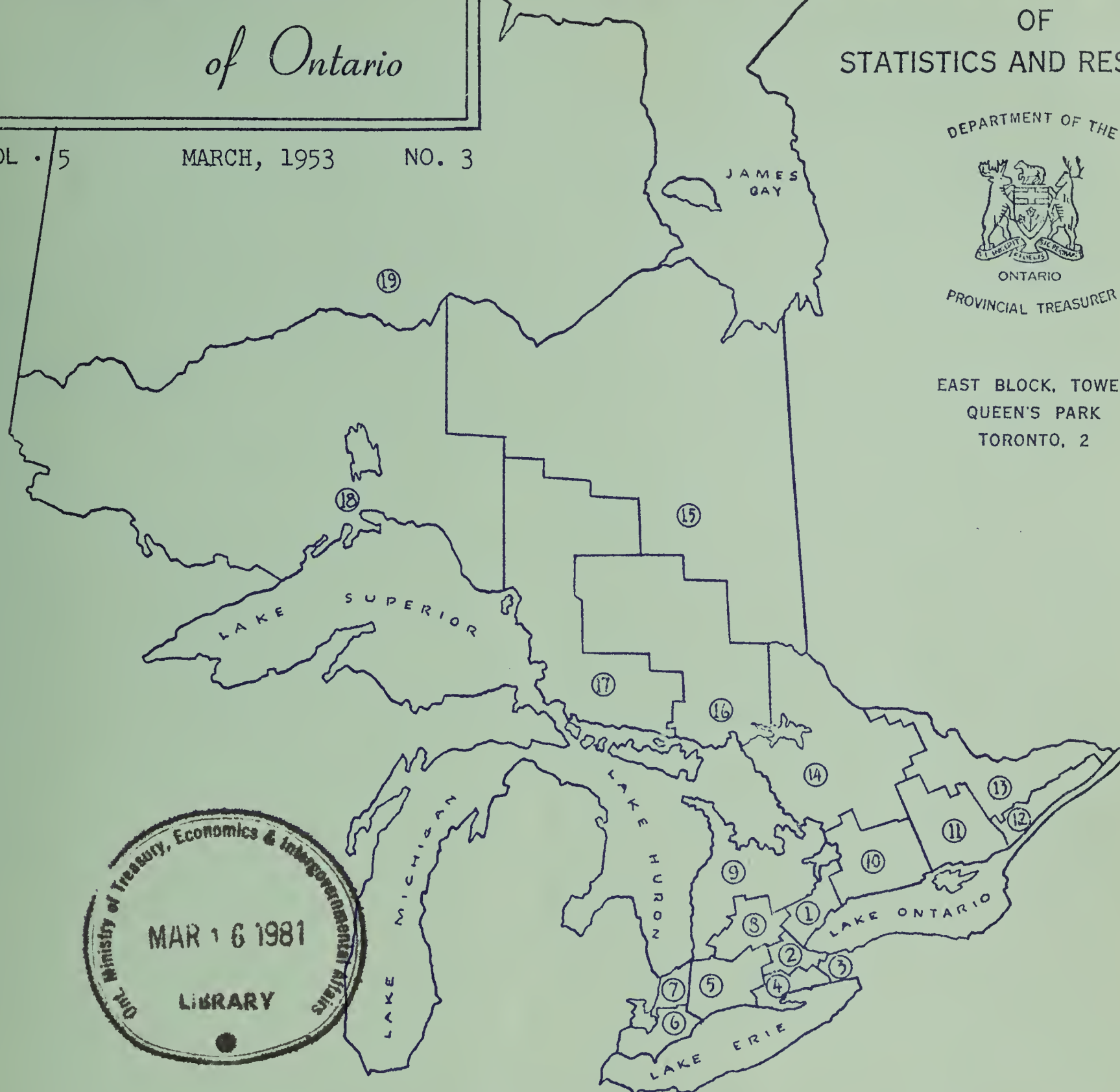
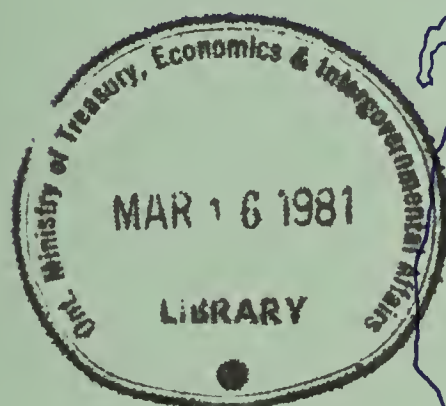
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
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OF THE

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER



SUMMARY

Industrial activity in Ontario shows no signs of receding from its present high level. Overall employment in the leading industries of the Province at the beginning of the year was 4% higher than last year and payrolls continued at a level about 10% above 1952. In most fields of production, output in 1952 exceeded that of 1951, led by pig iron (5.1%), steel ingots (4.7%) and automobiles (4.6%). Official price indexes indicate overall declines at both the retail and wholesale levels. Consumption of electrical energy in January was 4.8% ahead of last year. The value of cheques cashed in the same month was 27.4% greater than in January, 1952.

In view of this generally favorable economic picture, it is not unexpected that trade at the retail level should continue to break previous records. An overall increase in the value of retail trade in January of 13.2%, compared with last year, included jumps of 38.3% and 36.0% in furniture and appliances, respectively. Sales of new motor vehicles rose 15.8% over the same period. Department store sales in February exceeded last year's figure by 2%.

Construction activity in the Province, as indicated by the value of contracts awarded is some 3% higher this year to date than last year. Residential and business awards were 98.9% and 67.9%, respectively, higher than the same period of 1952. The industrial and engineering categories, however, declined 80.7% and 60.9%, respectively. The chief emphasis at the moment, would appear to be on house-building in response to a continued high demand. Over one-half of the total value of contracts awarded in February, 1953 was attributable to residential construction. Housing starts in all of 1952 were almost 10% higher than in 1951 and indications are that this trend will continue through 1953.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of the Province in January was 7.6% higher than in January, 1952. Payrolls advanced 13.5% and average weekly earnings jumped by \$2.98 over the same period. All but four Regions of the Province shared in the higher level of employment, the greatest gains being recorded in the Lake Erie (15.9%), Border (14.8%), Metropolitan (10.8%) and Upper Grand River (10.5%) areas. The largest drop in employment occurred in the Upper St. Lawrence Region (3.4%) where payrolls and earnings also declined 3.3% and \$0.13, respectively. Average weekly earnings at January 1, 1953 of \$73.91 in the Nickel Range (Sudbury) Region were the highest in the Province.

Employment in the leading mines of Ontario at the beginning of the year was 1.5% higher than the year before. Four of the selected mining areas shared in this increase, the largest advances occurring in the Sault (18.8%) and Lakehead (14.2%) regions. The James Bay Region recorded a substantial decline of 18%. Mining payrolls increased 4.8% over the year, in total, the largest jump appearing in the Sault Region (30.8%). Average weekly earnings in mining increased by \$2.43 to \$66.30 over the year. Mines in the Sault Region recorded the highest earnings in the Province at January 1, 1953 (\$75.20).

Among the remaining non-agricultural industries of Ontario, forestry employed some 42% fewer persons this year than last. Within the manufacturing group, the largest increases in employment over the year occurred in transportation equipment (24.3%), cotton yarn (17.9%), leather products (17.0%) and electrical apparatus (16.4%). Drops in employment were recorded in bread and bakery products (3.6%), paper products (1.9%), and agricultural implements (2.6%).

NOTE

Beginning on page nine of this issue appears the eighth in a series of studies dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Blue Water Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO(1)	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Jan.	197.9	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	- 1.4
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Jan.	448.2	+ 10.2	+ 10.2	- 6.2
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Dec.	235.3	+ 2.3	+ 11.2	- 5.0
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Dec.	249.1	+ 1.1	+ 11.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	305.7	+ 3.1	+ 16.0	- 1.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	212.9	+ 0.5	+ 7.6	- 8.3
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	232.7	+ 5.1	+ 5.5	+ 3.2
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	311.9	+ 4.7	+ 8.8	+ 3.9
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Dec.	*	*	*	*
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Dec.	29.9	+ 4.6	+ 35.2	- 4.7
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Dec.	455.5	+ 0.4	+ 13.0	- 1.0
Television Sets	('000)	Nov.	22.9	+427	+316	+ 3.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	463.4	+ 1.0	+ 6.5	NC
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	1,989	+ 4.8	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Feb.	184.5	- 8.7	- 10.5	- 7.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Feb.	115.5	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 0.2
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Jan.	221.5	- 6.5	- 6.5	+ 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	271.5	- 13.4	- 13.4	- 0.5
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Jan.	324.7	+ 13.2	+ 13.2	- 25.8
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Jan.	63.0	+ 11.7	+ 11.7	- 3.4
Department Stores	\$ Million	Jan.	23.1	+ 17.2	+ 17.2	- 54.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Feb.	*	*	+ 2.0	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Jan.	18.5	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	+ 3.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Jan.	10.7	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	- 13.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Jan.	6.9	+ 38.3	+ 38.3	- 24.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Jan.	9.1	+ 36.0	+ 36.0	- 21.2
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Jan.	12.2	+ 15.8	+ 15.8	+ 13.7
Financed	('000)	Jan.	4.5	+ 46.7	+ 46.7	- 11.5

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO(1)	SAME(1)	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Feb.	49.7	+ 3.2	- 2.0	+ 34.0
Residential	\$ Million	Feb.	25.1	+ 98.9	+213.8	+139.0
Business	\$ Million	Feb.	17.3	+ 67.9	+ 42.1	- 21.4
Industrial	\$ Million	Feb.	2.0	- 80.7	- 90.2	- 25.9
Engineering	\$ Million	Feb.	5.3	- 60.9	- 48.5	+178.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Dec.	1,529	+ 9.8	+ 59.6	- 40.0
Completions	No.	Dec.	2,171	- 13.5	- 14.2	- 36.2
General Buildings Materials Index (Canada)		Jan.	289.3	NC	NC	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials Index (Canada)		Jan.	283.7	- 1.5	- 1.5	NC
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Jan.	5,335	+ 27.4	+ 27.4	+ 1.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	58.95	+ 18.4	+ 18.4	- 13.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Feb.	321.5	- 4.1	- 3.2	- 0.9

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC No significant change

(1) the comparison in section 3 is between 1952 and 1951.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./53	Payrolls	Jan./53	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Jan./53
				Jan./52 + or - %		Jan./52 + or - %		Jan./52 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Jan.1/52	189.6		412.8		53.48	
		Dec.1/52	212.5		529.3		61.21	
		Jan.1/53	210.1	+10.8	492.4	+19.3	57.59	+ 4.11
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Jan.1/52	193.7		464.6		56.78	
		Dec.1/52	201.7		544.8		63.88	
		Jan.1/53	200.1	+ 3.3	502.7	+ 8.2	59.44	+ 2.66
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Jan.1/52	208.0		512.5		60.52	
		Dec.1/52	222.2		608.5		67.11	
		Jan.1/53	216.2	+ 3.9	546.2	+ 6.6	61.91	+ 1.39
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Jan.1/52	109.8		247.5		41.87	
		Dec.1/52	132.8		357.4		49.26	
		Jan.1/53	127.3	+15.9	306.9	+24.0	44.16	+ 2.29
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Jan.1/52	178.5		392.2		48.39	
		Dec.1/52	193.5		487.4		55.62	
		Jan.1/53	190.9	+ 6.9	466.2	+18.9	53.91	+ 5.52
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Jan.1/52	197.4		431.3		58.62	
		Dec.1/52	231.2		587.4		68.56	
		Jan.1/53	226.6	+14.8	498.4	+15.6	59.36	+ 0.74
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Jan.1/52	272.5		579.6		62.29	
		Dec.1/52	292.7		696.1		69.62	
		Jan.1/53	291.1	+ 6.8	667.8	+15.2	67.16	+ 4.87
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Jan.1/52	144.3		320.8		45.75	
		Dec.1/52	163.6		438.4		54.07	
		Jan.1/53	159.5	+10.5	395.9	+23.4	50.07	+ 4.32
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Jan.1/52	187.2		428.5		40.33	
		Dec.1/52	186.8		496.6		46.86	
		Jan.1/53	185.9	- 0.7	457.8	+ 6.8	43.40	+ 3.07
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Jan.1/52	204.0		530.8		57.84	
		Dec.1/52	221.1		593.6		59.64	
		Jan.1/53	213.8	+ 4.8	535.7	+ 0.9	55.66	- 2.18
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn, & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	Jan.1/52	286.1		759.7		49.49	
		Dec.1/52	318.6		941.1		54.97	
		Jan.1/53	310.7	+ 8.6	879.3	+15.7	52.66	+ 3.17
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan.1/52	157.9		373.2		48.91	
		Dec.1/52	155.3		407.0		54.09	
		Jan.1/53	152.6	- 3.4	360.7	- 3.3	48.78	- 0.13

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./53		Jan./53		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Jan./53	
				Jan./52		Jan./52			Jan./52	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %			+ or - %	
3. Ottawa V. (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	161.5 174.4 173.8	 + 7.6	350.9 416.1 395.5	 +12.7	48.44 53.36 50.88	 + 2.44		
14. Highlands (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	147.2 162.7 156.4	 + 6.3	332.9 401.7 373.3	 +12.1	48.35 52.75 51.01	 + 2.66		
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	166.9 164.7 163.3	 - 2.2	409.3 454.0 414.7	 + 1.3	65.40 73.42 67.64	 + 2.24		
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	202.0 213.6 216.9	 + 7.4	462.7 510.4 516.4	 +11.6	69.76 74.19 73.91	 + 4.15		
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.6	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	210.9 211.1 207.5	 - 1.6	485.2 527.3 537.8	 +10.8	63.72 68.02 70.57	 + 6.85		
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	252.5 256.9 255.4	 + 1.1	578.0 613.1 600.7	 + 3.9	64.48 67.24 66.27	 + 1.79		
ONTARIO (All Areas)	100.0	Jan.1/52 Dec.1/52 Jan.1/53	188.6 205.8 202.9	 + 7.6	432.8 532.9 491.1	 +13.5	54.43 61.43 57.41	 + 2.98		

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	Jan.1/52	132.6			275.6		55.79		
	Dec.1/52	146.5			337.0		61.77		
	Jan.1/53	140.8	+ 6.2		325.7	+18.2	62.12		+ 6.33
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	76.6			129.5		58.82		
	Dec.1/52	76.3			139.3		63.57		
	Jan.1/53	75.9	- 0.9		131.0	+ 1.2	60.12		+ 1.30
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	165.0			376.1		72.53		
	Dec.1/52	166.9			388.3		74.01		
	Jan.1/53	168.1	+ 1.9		391.4	+ 4.1	74.08		+ 1.55
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	Jan.1/52	177.0			372.4		68.34		
	Dec.1/52	205.7			512.6		80.92		
	Jan.1/53	210.3	+18.8		487.0	+30.8	75.20		+ 6.86
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	Jan.1/52	67.4			130.7		65.31		
	Dec.1/52	76.3			180.5		79.68		
	Jan.1/53	77.0	+14.2		158.0	+20.9	69.16		+ 3.85
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	Jan.1/52	96.6			170.8		61.80		
	Dec.1/52	82.2			155.3		65.96		
	Jan.1/53	79.2	-18.0		137.8	19.3	60.79		- 1.01
ONTARIO (All Areas)	Jan.1/52	103.7			195.4		63.87		
	Dec.1/52	106.6			216.9		69.36		
	Jan.1/53	105.3	+ 1.5		204.8	+ 4.8	66.30		+ 2.43

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY INDUSTRIES

1952 Compared with 1951
(twelve month averages)

<u>Industry</u>	Change in Employment + or - %	<u>Industry</u>	Change in Employment + or - %
Forestry	- 9.3	Machinery	+ 3.1
Mining:	+ 5.0	Primary	+ 4.9
Gold	- 3.3	Sheet Metal	- 8.5
Other	+ 10.7	Transportation Equip.:	+ 12.9
Manufacturing:	- 0.1	Motor Vehicles	- 3.8
Food and Beverages	+ 1.4	M.V. Parts	+ 2.6
Rubber Products	- 5.8	Ry. Rolling Stock	+ 6.6
Leather Products	- 5.0	Non-Ferrous Metals	- 3.5
Textiles:	- 8.2	Brass, Copper	- 13.3
Cotton yarn	- 8.3	Smelting	+ 8.4
Woollens	- 14.5	Electrical Apparatus	- 0.8
Clothing:	- 5.4	Chemical Products	+ 2.8
Men's	+ 2.7	Construction	+ 4.8
Women's	- 7.4	Transportation	+ 3.5
Knit Goods	- 12.3	Public Utilities	+ 4.2
Wood Products	- 5.0	Trade:	+ 2.7
Saw Mills	- 5.5	Wholesale	+ 4.6
Furniture	- 7.8	Retail	+ 1.3
Paper Products	+ 1.1	Finance	+ 5.4
Printing	- 1.9	Service	+ 6.7
Iron and Steel	- 0.2		
Agr'l Implements	+ 8.0		
Iron Castings	- 11.1	Industrial Composite	- 0.1

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

1952 Compared with 1951
(twelve month averages)

<u>Region</u>	Average 1952 Index (1939 = 100)	Change + or - %	<u>Region</u>	Average 1952 Index (1939 = 100)	Change + or - %
Metropolitan	198.9	+ 1.4	Kawartha	213.7	- 3.2
Burlington	199.0	- 1.4	Quinte	312.6	+ 3.6
Niagara	219.9	+ 4.2	Upper St. Lawrence	152.5	- 6.5
Lake Erie	123.1	- 2.8	Ottawa Valley	168.4	+ 1.8
Upper Thames	185.4	- 3.1	Highlands	174.3	+ 0.6
Border	216.3	- 2.3	Clay Belt	176.0	- 0.6
St. Clair River	287.0	+ 6.0	Nickel Range	210.4	+ 5.9
Upper Grand River	152.6	- 5.4	Sault	223.3	+ 6.0
Blue Water	187.3	- 0.5	Lakehead	268.7	+ 13.8

Source of original data: D.B.S., Ottawa.

THE BLUE WATER REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Water Region of Ontario consists of the five counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe in that part of the Province bordering most of the eastern shore of Lake Huron and the Southern shore of Georgian Bay.

The first white men known to have visited this area were Samuel de Champlain and those who voyaged with him to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay in 1615. In 1649, Father Brebeouf and his fellow missionaries were martyred by the Iroquois near Midland. In 1822, the Region is mentioned briefly in Canadian history when Lady Sarah Maitland, the wife of the Governor, bestowed on three townships in the surveyed but uninhabited wilderness, the names of her lap dogs Flos, Tay and Tiny. Five years later, in 1827, when Goderich was founded by the Canada Company, permanent settlement of the Region was begun.

With the exception of the Highlands Region this zone has the largest area of any in Southern Ontario and possesses the third most rural population (60.8%). The density of population is among the lowest in the Province varying from twenty-five persons per square mile in Bruce to sixty-four in Simcoe. The latter county contains 39.4% of the total regional population. Over the period 1941-1951, population change ranged from a 22.3% increase in Simcoe to a 0.9% decline in Bruce. The Region as a whole recorded a well below-average increase of 11% over the ten-year period and its proportion of the provincial total declined from 6.4% in 1941 to 5.9% in 1951. While the population is predominantly rural, the urban sector is increasing at much faster rate (15.4% as opposed to 8.3%). This is in line with the trend operating in the Province as a whole in which people are giving up rural residence in exchange for urban and suburban life.

A population analysis by age-groups shows that the proportion of young people under twenty years of age is slightly higher than that for the Province as a whole. This is not the result of a relatively high-birth rate which actually is the second lowest in the Province, but rather the result of a decrease in the size of the middle age-groups. Persons sixty years of age and over constitute 15.8% of the Region's population compared with 8.7% for the Province as a whole. The highest death rate in the Province and the decreasing proportion of persons in the middle age-groups have resulted from this development. Migration to other parts of Ontario of persons in the latter age-groups together with the fact that immigrants have tended to settle in the more industrialized areas of the Province have produced these trends.

On the basis of per capita net farm income, the Blue Water Region is Ontario's second most prosperous agricultural area. In 1951, 32.8% of the Region's labour force was occupied in farming. This proportion varied from 51.9% in Dufferin to 20.1% in Simcoe. For the province as a whole, only 10.8% of the labour force is engaged in agriculture. Partly as a result of a somewhat depleted labour force, electrification and mechanization have shown extensive gains. Electric power supplied to rural operating areas in the Blue Water Region between 1939 and 1951 increased ninefold from 11.6 million kwh to 116.5 million kwh. The value of farm machinery per occupied farm in 1951 was \$3,010 as compared with \$2,970 for the Province as a whole. Livestock raising is the chief form of agricultural activity in the Region.

Manufacturing on a significant scale is confined largely to Grey and Simcoe counties where the larger centres of population are located. The mining of salt in Huron county constitutes the chief form of mineral production.

While statistical confirmation is not available, the Blue Water Region is probably the Province's leading tourist area. Proximity to the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay in addition to an abundance of natural scenery have raised tourism to the status of a major industry. Located within easy reach of most of the urban centres of Southwestern Ontario, the lakeside resorts of this area have become the summer homes of large numbers of Ontarians and Americans.

The Blue Water Region contains six ports, some of which are among the finest in the Province. Midland, Owen Sound, Port McNicoll, Goderich and Collingwood are the most important. The Blue Water Highway (No. 21), besides being a scenic route serves to connect together the various parts of the Region between Huron and Grey counties.'

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the Blue Water Region. The estimated net farm income (\$69.6 million in 1949) exceeds the net value of manufactured products, and the number of people in the labour force who list their occupation as farming constitute 33% of the total, compared with 11% engaged in agriculture in the Province. The short growing season and the lower summer temperatures as a result of the high elevation have tended to restrict the soil produce to grains. This is marketed in the form of livestock including beef, swine, and mutton. Lacking large centres to market milk, the farmers in the Region have tended to concentrate on the production of beef rather than dairy cattle, and the proportion of beef cattle exceeds that of dairy cattle in each county of the Region except Simcoe. Nevertheless dairy products are important particularly butter, in Bruce and Grey counties. Simcoe county, included in the Toronto milkshed, markets milk in the Metropolitan Region.

The Region ranks first in the Province in the value of many farm products, notably cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, poultry and the total value of field crops grown. This position results from the large area (the Blue Water Region is the largest in Southern Ontario) rather than from intensity of cultivation. The concentration of cattle is exceeded by the Upper Thames Region and the concentration of Swine is greater in the Upper Grand River Region. The most notable feature of agriculture in the Blue Water Region is the differences between the four counties on the west of the escarpment compared with Simcoe on the east. The proximity of Simcoe to the large Metropolitan area has provided a market for milk and vegetables which can be raised in the more moderate climate of the county.

The county of Huron has the largest area of improved farm land in the Province with 615,000 acres. This area accounts for 74.2% of the total land in the county. The population is predominately rural and the economy is based on agriculture. The soil is described as Huron clay loam across the wide plain which comprises most of the county. Livestock farming is characteristic of the agriculture with an emphasis on raising cattle for beef. Poultry raising is an important sideline on most farms, and the county ranks first in Ontario in the value of hens and chickens on hand.

The field crops grown in Huron reflect the importance of livestock. Hay, mixed grains, and oats account for 73% of the area under cultivation. Barley and wheat rank next with 9% and 7% respectively. Dry beans are grown in the southern townships of the county, and corn is grown for ensilage and husking. Fruits and vegetables are not important as a source of income.

In general, livestock raising, particularly cattle for beef (the county ranks first in Ontario in the value of cattle although the proportion of cattle per acre is not as great as in the Upper Thames or Ottawa Valley Regions) is the primary source of income. The farms are more numerous and the farmers more prosperous than in the northern counties of the Blue Water Region. Net farm income in 1949 was \$18.3 million, third highest in the Province exceeded only by Norfolk and Middlesex, and highest in the Blue Water Region.

The county of Bruce is the third largest of the Blue Water counties with 537,000 acres of improved farm land. This area accounts for only 50.8% of the total area of the county. Bruce peninsula, characterized by bogs and rocks is unsuitable for cultivation although part of the area is used as pasture for cattle. The southern part of the county is a continuation of the Huron plain and the Saugeen clay plain. The emphasis on livestock farming, particularly cattle is even more marked than in Huron county. Cattle are raised for beef and dairy products, particularly butter. In 1952 the county ranked second in Ontario, with a total of 5.5 million pounds, exceeded only by Perth. Mixed grains, hay, and oats account for 83% of the total area under cultivation.

Grey is Ontario's largest and highest county. The most striking feature of the topography are the Blue Mountains which roughly divide the counties of Grey and Simcoe. They are a continuation of the Niagara escarpment which extends north from Hamilton. The soil of the county contains varying mixtures of clay, sand and gravel. Approximately half of the total area is improved farm land, which illustrates a remarkable similarity to the adjoining county of Bruce. The dependence on livestock farming, including cattle, swine and sheep corresponds to Bruce. The production of butter is approximately equal to Bruce (5.3 million pounds in 1952 compared to 5.5 million pounds in Bruce) and the field crops grown are similar.

The strip of fertile land between the escarpment and the Georgian Bay is famous for apples. About 8% of Ontario's apple trees grow in the Georgian Bay fruit belt. The moderating effect of the Bay on the climate and the protection afforded by the escarpment permits the cultivation of apples which is unique in the Blue Water Region. The value of tree fruit in the county in 1951 was approximately \$345,000.

Dufferin is the smallest of the five counties comprising the Region. The land consists in the main of a high till plain characterized by silt loam soil. The elevation results in a particularly short and cool growing season, with the result that hardly any fruits or vegetables are grown except potatoes. Cattle, swine, and sheep are raised extensively as in Bruce, Grey and Huron, and livestock constitutes the chief source of income. Approximately 85% of the cultivated area is used for hay, mixed grains, and oats which suggests the dominance of livestock in the farm economy. The value of flax grown exceeds the value of fall wheat in Dufferin, and 6% of the cultivated area is used for raising this cash crop.

The county of Simcoe is separated geographically from the four other counties which comprise the Blue Water Region by the Blue Mountains, a continuation of the Niagara escarpment. The land in Simcoe is characterized by a diversity of soils ranging from clay plains and sand plains in the Nottawasaga basin to sandy loams in the Uplands. Large areas in the southern townships remain forested or marsh, and the proportion of arable land to the total area is only 46% in the county, lowest in the Region. The geographical location of the county on the direct north-south road and rail routes to the Metropolitan Region has changed the character of agriculture in the county and given impetus to its growth.

Livestock is the most important source of income but, unlike the other counties in the Region, a higher proportion of cattle is raised for dairy products than for beef. The county may properly be considered as part of the Toronto milkshed, and milk produced in Simcoe is largely marketed in that city. Butter production, on the other hand, is not as great as in Bruce and Huron.

As in the other counties of the Region, hay, mixed grains, and oats predominate among the field crops (76% of the total acreage of field crops), but wheat, a cash crop, accounts for 15% of the total acreage, a much higher proportion than in the other four counties. Flax, popular in Dufferin, is not grown to any extent in Simcoe. Potatoes rank second to wheat as a cash crop. They thrive in the semi-acid soils in Simcoe and Dufferin counties. Tobacco is grown in three townships of the county in sandy soil. In 1952, flue-cured tobacco planted in Simcoe accounted for 3% of Ontario's acreage.

The valley of the Holland River contains an area of 20,000 acres of marshland of which 7,000 acres have been used for vegetable produce with the aid of dykes and a drainage canal. Natives of Holland settled and developed the marsh in 1935, removing the peat and draining the rich black loam. The products of the marsh include onions, lettuce, carrots, potatoes, celery and cabbage, but no fruit whatever is grown. The chief market for the produce is Toronto, only forty miles to the south by truck, although a small proportion is sent in refrigerated box cars to other cities in Canada and in the United States. The value of vegetables produced in Simcoe county was \$770,000 in 1951.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in the Region is of secondary importance compared to agriculture. The number of people employed in the primary occupations exceeds the number employed in manufacturing. Industries in the Region, employing 15.7 thousand workers, account for less than three percent of the provincial total. The gross value of production, 110 million dollars in 1951, is 1.8% of Ontario's total. The absence of manufacturing industries -- the Region has the lowest per capita value of production, only \$483 in 1949 -- has resulted in an excess labour force, and this in turn has influenced migration from the area and resulted in somewhat lower wages than elsewhere in Ontario. The average weekly wage in 1952 was \$46.18, lowest in the Province.

The port facilities of five centres on the Great Lakes have given rise to the flour milling and shipbuilding industries. With shipbuilding came a variety of iron and steel and woodworking factories which have turned to other manufactures in addition to shipbuilding to offset the variable demand for ship products. At present, for example, the completion of the oil pipeline between Sarnia and the Lakehead may result in a severe strain on Collingwood's economy, since tankers will not be required in the immediate future.

Livestock raised in the Region is usually marketed in the populous urban areas of the Province and hence results in no widespread employment in the food processing industries. New industries are entering the Region, however, and in 1951 and 1952, eleven plants were established, five of which located in Owen Sound. Three major expansions are under way in Barrie and Owen Sound. A camera factory is being built in Midland at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Variations in employment over the last twelve months have been remarkably stable, with a spread between the high and low periods of only 6%. Barrie and Orillia are less vulnerable in this respect than Midland and Collingwood where shipbuilding is relatively important.

Owen Sound, is the largest manufacturing centre with 2,500 employees in 1949. The progress of the city since its beginning a century ago has been closely linked with the excellent harbour. The grain trade on the lakes led to the establishment of a concrete grain elevator in 1925 with a capacity of four million bushels. In addition to water transportation, the city is served by the two railways and provincial highways. The city is an important distribution centre for Grey and Bruce counties. Ten companies manufacture iron and steel products, the three largest of which employ approximately 700 workers. Furniture and other wood products are important, and three large plants employ about 650 people. Other manufactures include leather products, textiles, food and dairy products. A new plant manufacturing electric signalling equipment has recently been established.

Orillia, located on the C.N.R. and C.P.R. railroads on Lake Couchiching the north arm of Lake Simcoe, ranks second in manufacturing with 2,100 employees engaged in the industry. Manufactures include agricultural implements, stoves, mining and lumbering machinery.

Barrie, the fastest growing town in the Region, may become an important industrial centre because of its proximity to Toronto and the new provincial highway connecting the town to the city. Present industries include a tannery, planing mills, machine shops, foundries and an electrical apparatus factory which has expanded its facilities in 1952.

Collingwood, Goderich, and Midland are all important as Great Lakes ports, each with large grain elevators used for storing wheat. Shipbuilding is the most important activity in Midland and Collingwood. Goderich is noted for the mining and refining of salt. Flour mills and planing and saw mills are common to all three centres.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

While commercial fishing out of ports in the Blue Water Region does not compare in value with that in the Lake Erie area, certain ports in the area are important fishing centres. Among these Tobermory, Lion's Head, Southampton and Kincardine in Bruce county, Owen Sound in Grey county, and Midland, Penetang and Collingwood in Simcoe county are the most important. Whitefish and lake trout are the chief species taken in the Georgian Bay area and perch and whitefish in Lake Huron.

MINING

The mining of salt at Goderich in Huron county is the only significant mining activity in the Blue Water Region. The industry, in fact, had its beginning in Goderich in 1863 when salt was encountered while drilling was being carried on for oil. The method of recovery consists of the pumping of water into wells and evaporation of the resulting brine. In 1951, salt to a value of approximately one million dollars was recovered from this area.

TABLE IA - POPULATION

- 1951 -

	-----POPULATION-----			Population Per Square Mile	Population Increase Since 1941 %	Birth Rate (per 1,000) 1951
	Rural	Urban	Total			
Bruce	28,490	12,821	41,311	25.0	-0.9	23.6
Dufferin	10,133	4,433	14,566	26.2	3.5	22.6
Grey	33,987	24,973	58,960	34.5	3.1	21.8
Huron	34,452	14,788	49,280	38.1	12.7	23.5
Simcoe	57,540	48,942	106,482	64.0	22.3	23.6
Region	164,642	105,957	270,599	39.4	11.0	23.2
PROVINCE	1,346,443	3,251,099	4,597,542	12.7	21.4	25.0

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF LEADING CENTRES
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

Centre	-----POPULATION-----		Intercensal Increase
	1951	1952*	
Owen Sound	16,423	16,724	17
Barrie	12,514	13,721	29
Orillia	12,110	12,278	24
Collingwood	7,413	7,468	18
Midland	7,206	7,480	6
Penetang	4,949	4,996	9
Goderich	4,934	5,252	8
Hanover	3,533	3,901	7
Walkerton	3,264	3,368	22
Orangeville	3,249	3,420	20
Meaford	3,178	3,352	19
Kincardine	2,672	2,633	7
Wingham	2,642	2,683	30
Exeter	2,547	2,609	60
Clinton	2,547	2,575	34
*Assessed Population - 1952			

TABLE IC - LABOUR FORCE - 1951

	Total	Agricultural Labour Force	Agricultural Labour Force As A % of Total
Huron	18,807	7,782	41.4
Bruce	14,405	6,068	42.1
Dufferin	5,247	2,721	51.9
Grey	22,507	8,391	37.3
Simcoe	39,443	7,924	20.1
Blue Water Region	100,409	32,886	32.8

TABLE IIB - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE BLUE WATER REGION

1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Payroll</u> \$'000
Bruce	184	2,363	4,385
Dufferin	53	299	496
Grey	244	4,808	10,575
Huron	176	1,619	2,644
Simcoe	<u>355</u>	<u>6,653</u>	<u>14,583</u>
REGION	<u>1,012</u>	<u>15,742</u>	<u>32,683</u>

TABLE III MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

1951 -

(Value in Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Salt</u>	<u>Limestone</u>	<u>Sand & Gravel</u>	<u>Clay Products</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bruce	..	12	66	51	129
Dufferin	52	..	52
Grey	..	2*	56	36	94
Huron	1,006	..	229	22	1,257
Simcoe	<u>..</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>481</u>
REGION	<u>1,006</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>2,013</u>

* Quick lime

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE BLUE WATER REGION

<u>County</u>	(1) Improved Farm Land '000 acres	(2) Total Area '000 acres	Proportion of (1) to (2) %
Bruce	536.7	1,056.0	50.8
Dufferin	236.9	356.5	66.5
Grey	564.2	1,093.1	51.6
Huron	615.4	828.4	74.2
Simcoe	<u>498.2</u>	<u>1,064.3</u>	<u>46.8</u>
REGION	<u>2,451.3</u>	<u>4,398.7</u>	<u>55.7</u>

TABLE IIA - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE BLUE WATER REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Gross Value</u> <u>of Production</u> \$'000
<u>BRUCE</u>			
Kincardine	14	499	3,035
Chesley	12	415	2,557
Walkerton	17	503	2,541
Southampton	9	347	2,010
Others	63	661	6,500
TOTAL	115	2,425	16,643
<u>DUFFERIN</u>			
Orangeville	13	216	1,722
Others	9	53	702
TOTAL	22	269	2,424
<u>GREY</u>			
Owen Sound	54	2,461	15,097
Hanover	25	1,123	5,711
Meaford	18	445	2,493
Others	47	473	4,139
TOTAL	144	4,502	27,440
<u>HURON</u>			
Goderich	17	507	10,990
Wingham	17	418	3,109
Seaforth	13	333	2,734
Others	33	366	3,630
TOTAL	80	1,624	20,463
<u>SIMCOE</u>			
Orillia	49	2,053	12,548
Barrie	24	891	11,711
Midland	22	1,166	7,894
Collingwood	18	1,089	5,837
Penetang	14	454	2,010
Others	45	294	2,885
TOTAL	172	5,947	42,885
REGION TOTAL	533	14,767	109,855

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF LIVESTOCK, FIELD CROPS AND POULTRY
BLUE WATER REGION

Farm Product	- 1951 - (In Thousand Dollars)					Region As A % Of Ontario
	Bruce	Dufferin	Grey	Huron	Simcoe	
LIVESTOCK						
Cattle	25,356.5	9,947.3	25,895.7	28,671.4	21,035.6	110,906.5
Swine	3,569.5	1,469.1	4,264.5	4,270.1	3,472.4	17,045.6
Sheep	360.1	448.0	1,118.2	293.2	809.1	3,028.6
TOTAL	29,286.1	11,864.4	31,278.4	33,234.7	25,317.1	130,980.7
FIELD CROPS						
Fall Wheat	946.2	242.6	630.8	1,625.9	2,776.2	6,211.7
Oats	2,224.7	855.3	2,563.4	2,188.8	3,229.8	11,062.0
Dry Beans	-	-	-	1,255.1	-	1,255.1
Flax	444.8	541.1	479.6	353.1	29.9	1,848.5
Mixed Grains	2,695.6	2,187.9	4,986.8	5,400.9	3,189.0	18,460.2
Corn (Husking)	77.3	5.4	28.0	557.4	24.8	692.9
Corn (Fodder)	222.3	42.3	315.3	499.8	389.1	1,468.8
Potatoes	215.8	627.5	346.8	219.5	1,241.6	2,651.2
Field Roots	194.1	38.9	77.6	300.0	113.3	723.9
Hay	3,573.8	1,652.3	4,843.1	4,171.2	3,904.7	18,145.1
Other	1,046.2	217.6	952.1	1,986.8	748.1	4,950.8
TOTAL	11,640.8	6,410.9	15,223.5	18,558.5	15,646.5	67,480.2
POULTRY						
Hens & Chickens	893.3	574.7	941.7	2,078.8	1,006.9	5,495.4
Turkeys	41.6	7.0	53.4	83.1	268.9	454.0
Other	22.7	15.6	35.2	38.3	34.2	146.0
TOTAL	957.6	597.3	1,030.3	2,200.2	1,310.0	6,095.4
						16.4
						18.0
						16.7
						12.9
						-
						16.0
						-
						18.0
						16.7
						12.9
						-
						16.4

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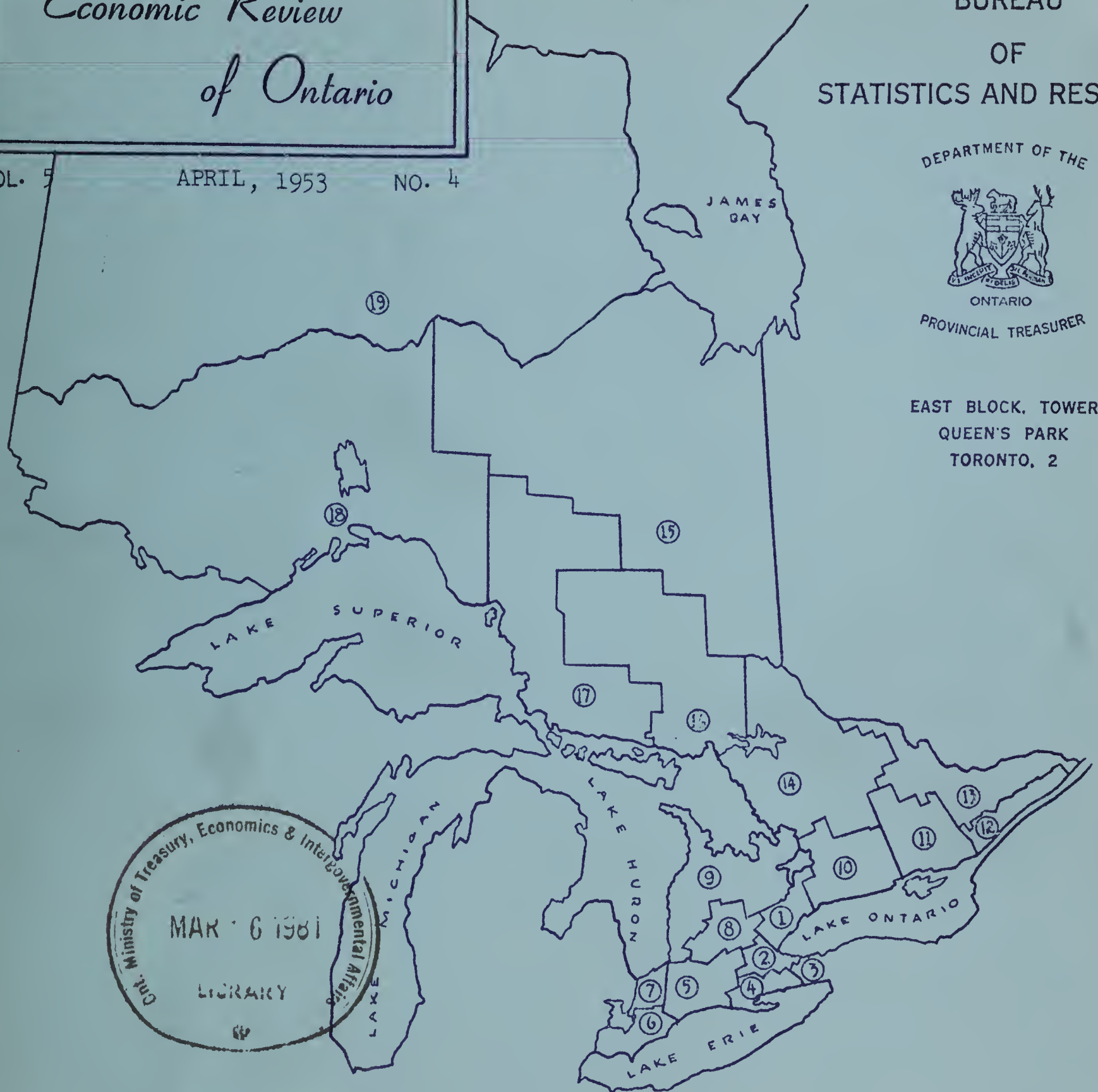
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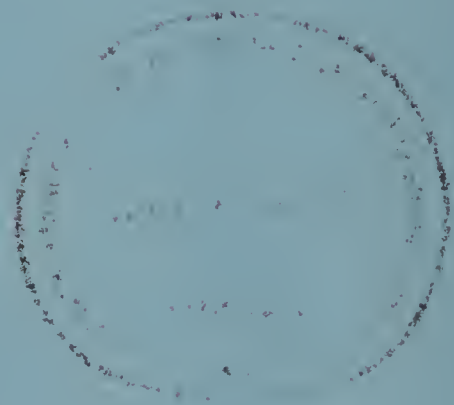
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SUMMARY

Current industrial activity in the Province is a reflection of the usual conflicting trends which accompany the advent of Spring. Seasonal gains in some sectors, e.g. women's and children's clothing and shipbuilding are offset against losses in others, e.g. logging, rubber footwear, etc. On balance, employment is relatively stable at a level some 4% above the same time last year. Increasing activity is characteristic of secondary textile industries, wood products, aircraft, automotive, electrical apparatus, etc. while farm implement firms are operating at reduced rates. The latter development has had an adverse effect on business activity in such centres as Brantford, Hamilton, Welland and Toronto.

Estimated unemployment in the Province at March 19th totalled about 100,000 some 15,000 below the same date last year. In general, the southern regions of the Province have shown substantial decreases in applications for employment over the year, while in the northern areas percentage increases have been quite large, e.g. in the Clay Belt (73.3%).

In the face of persistently higher payrolls and real earnings, retail trade in Ontario in the first two months of 1953 was 8.4% ahead of 1952. Sales of appliances and furniture led the increases with jumps of 34.4% and 22.5%, respectively. Sales of men's clothing and fuel on the other hand were lower than last year. Department store sales in the week ending April 11th were 4.6% higher than at the same period last year.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario in the first quarter of 1953 was 7.1% greater than last year. Residential and business awards were 82.4% and 50.8%, respectively larger than 1952 while declines of 58% and 59% were shown in the industrial and engineering categories. Housing completions and starts in the first two months of this year were 26.3% and 117.2% respectively greater than last year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in February was 8.5% higher than last year at this time. Total payrolls in manufacturing, which represents approximately 68% of the Province's productive output, were 15.1% higher and average weekly earnings at \$61.77 were at an all-time high. Fourteen regions of Ontario shared in the higher level of employment, increases ranging from 16.2% in the Border (Windsor) area and 11.9% in the Kawartha Lakes Region to 3.3% in the Blue Water district. Decreases in employment were confined largely to the Northern regions of the Province. The Nickel Range Region, however, showed a 5% increase over February, 1952.

Payrolls advanced in all regions except the Clay Belt, increases varying from 21.4% in the Border and 20.5% in the Upper Thames Region to 0.6% in the Lakehead. Average weekly earnings were higher over the year in all regions of the Province. Earnings in the Nickel Range (Sudbury) at \$75.02 continue to be the highest in the Province.

Employment in the leading mines of Ontario at February 1st was fractionally higher than last year while payrolls and earnings were up 7% and \$3.96, respectively. Increases in employment in four areas were almost entirely offset by declines of 18.3% in the James Bay and 1.7% in the Clay Belt Regions. The Sault and Lakehead areas present the most favourable picture at the present time.

Published defence contracts awarded in Ontario in the first quarter of 1953 totalled about \$56 million, a figure considerably below that for the same period of last year (\$39.6 million). Noticeable decreases were evident in contracts for textiles, clothing, and construction while sharp rises occurred in the aircraft and automotive categories. This shift in emphasis is a further reflection of the advanced stage of the defence programme which was entered during 1952. Aircraft, automotive and petroleum contracts in the first quarter of this year accounted for over 60% of all awards.

NOTE

Commencing on page thirteen of this issue is the ninth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Kawartha Lakes Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CURRENT FIGURE</u>	<u>YEAR TO</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>
				<u>DATE</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PREVIOUS</u>
				<u>1953/52</u>	<u>1953/52</u>	<u>MONTH</u>
				<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
				<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Feb.	195.6	+ 4.2	+ 4.3	- 1.4
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Feb.	470.1	+ 10.3	+ 10.5	+ 5.0
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Jan.	232.6	+ 9.7	+ 9.7	- 1.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Jan.	245.3	+ 9.5	+ 9.5	- 1.3
Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	312.7	+ 15.7	+ 15.7	+ 2.7
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	202.1	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	- 5.0
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	244.6	+ 16.9	+ 16.9	+ 5.1
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	339.2	+ 11.0	+ 11.0	+ 8.7
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Jan.	*	*	*	*
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Jan.	35.9	+ 4.8	+ 4.8	+ 20.2
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Jan.	438.5	+ 24.8	+ 24.8	- 0.8
Television Sets	('000)	Jan.	*	*	*	*
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	473.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	1,989	+ 4.8	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Mar.	212.7	- 7.0	- 3.6	+ 15.3
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Mar.	114.8	- 1.9	- 1.8	- 0.6
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Feb.	220.9	- 5.8	- 5.0	- 0.3
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	271.5	- 13.4	- 13.4	- 0.5
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Feb.	300.9	+ 8.4	+ 3.6	- 7.3
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Feb.	55.7	+ 5.8	- 0.1	- 11.6
Department Stores	\$ Million	Feb.	22.6	+ 9.3	+ 2.3	- 1.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Mar.	*	*	+ 10.5	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Feb.	16.6	+ 3.0	- 0.5	- 10.1
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Feb.	9.6	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	- 10.2
Furniture	\$ Million	Feb.	6.2	+ 22.5	+ 8.6	- 10.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Feb.	7.7	+ 34.4	+ 32.6	- 15.5
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Feb.	16.5	+112.6	+ 56.8	+ 34.8
Financed	('000)	Feb.	4.8	+ 32.8	+ 24.7	+ 6.7

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Mar.	49.3	+ 7.1	+ 14.7	- 0.8
Residential	\$ Million	Mar.	21.3	+ 82.4	+ 60.7	- 15.1
Business	\$ Million	Mar.	15.0	+ 50.8	+ 18.7	- 13.3
Industrial	\$ Million	Mar.	11.1	- 58.1	- 16.5	+455.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Mar.	1.9	- 59.2	- 3.6	- 64.2
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Feb.	1,384	+117.2	+ 70.0	- 28.5
Completions	No.	Feb.	2,540	+ 26.3	+ 26.6	+ 0.4
General Buildings Materials (Canada)	Index	Feb.	288.1	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.4
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Feb.	282.3	- 1.7	- 2.0	- 0.5
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Feb.	4,316	+ 21.1	+ 14.1	- 19.1
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Jan.	59.0	+ 18.4	+ 18.4	- 13.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Mar.	319.8	- 3.6	- 2.6	- 0.5

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 =100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not Available

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Feb./53	Payrolls	Feb./53	Average	Feb./53
				Feb./52 + or - %		Feb./52 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Feb./52 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	190.3 210.5 212.6		445.0 490.7 532.2		57.40 57.30 61.53	
				+11.7		+19.6		+ 4.13
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	195.9 200.2 202.8		498.7 505.8 543.7		60.27 59.77 63.42	
				+ 3.5		+ 9.0		+ 3.15
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	210.5 216.3 218.4		558.3 545.5 599.3		65.15 61.83 67.27	
				+ 3.8		+ 7.3		+ 2.12
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	117.3 127.3 130.6		300.3 306.9 340.8		47.57 44.16 47.78	
				+11.3		+13.5		+ 0.23
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	178.4 195.0 198.5		416.6 467.8 501.9		51.43 52.98 55.83	
				+11.3		+20.5		+ 4.40
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	194.3 226.5 225.8		464.4 496.1 563.9		64.11 59.10 67.37	
				+16.2		+21.4		+ 3.26
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	275.4 291.1 290.4		629.3 667.8 703.7		66.90 67.16 70.96	
				+ 5.4		+11.8		+ 4.06
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	146.0 161.6 161.5		365.8 401.4 434.7		50.56 50.12 54.31	
				+10.6		+18.8		+ 3.75
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	183.9 187.9 190.0		467.8 463.1 499.3		44.82 43.44 46.33	
				+ 3.3		+ 6.7		+ 1.51
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	203.5 213.8 227.7		559.0 534.9 663.0		61.10 55.59 64.67	
				+11.9		+18.6		+ 3.57
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn.& Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	294.8 311.8 313.5		817.9 882.2 930.4		51.71 52.65 55.23	
				+ 6.3		+13.8		+ 3.52
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	154.5 152.5 153.2		385.6 360.5 404.6		51.65 48.80 54.49	
				- 0.8		+ 4.9		+ 2.94

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

				Feb./53		Feb./53		Average	Feb./53	
				Feb./52		Feb./52		Weekly Wages	Feb./52	
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	+ or -	Payrolls	+ or -	Salaries		+ or -	
				%		%	\$		\$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u>	3.1	Feb.1/52	158.9		356.5		50.03			
(Carl, Lan, Pres,		Jan.1/53	176.9		393.4		50.57			
Ren., Russell)		Feb.1/53	173.0	+ 8.9	417.9	+17.2	54.03		+ 4.00	
14. <u>Highlands</u>	0.6	Feb.1/52	149.7		355.9		50.83			
(Hal., Muskoka		Jan.1/53	158.0		375.0		51.37			
Nip., Parry S.)		Feb.1/53	157.4	+ 5.1	408.5	+14.8	56.17		+ 5.34	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	0.9	Feb.1/52	168.3		438.9		69.53			
(Cochrane		Jan.1/53	160.8		408.4		67.63			
Temiskaming)		Feb.1/53	160.4	- 4.7	433.7	- 1.2	72.00		+ 2.47	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	1.8	Feb.1/52	204.4		471.2		70.20			
(Manitoulin,		Jan.1/53	216.8		515.5		73.84			
Sudbury)		Feb.1/53	214.6	+ 5.0	518.5	+10.0	75.02		+ 4.82	
17. <u>Sault</u>	1.6	Feb.1/52	210.1		520.2		68.60			
(Algoma		Jan.1/53	207.5		537.8		70.57			
		Feb.1/53	204.7	- 2.6	531.1	+ 2.1	70.66		+ 2.06	
18. <u>Lakehead</u>	2.1	Feb.1/52	260.7		609.5		65.87			
(Kenora Rainy		Jan.1/53	255.4		599.5		66.13			
River, Thunder Bay		Feb.1/53	253.9	- 2.6	613.4	+ 0.6	68.04		+ 2.17	
<u>ONTARIO</u>	100.0	Feb.1/52	189.4		464.9		58.25			
(All Areas)		Jan.1/53	203.5		491.0		57.25			
		Feb.1/53	205.5	+ 8.5	535.1	+15.1	61.77		+ 3.52	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	124.5 140.8 134.5						274.9 325.7 315.0		
			+ 8.0		+14.6			59.30 62.12 62.87		+ 3.57
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	77.2 75.9 75.9						136.3 131.0 137.3		
			- 1.7		+ 0.7			61.46 60.03 62.92		+ 1.46
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel Copper, Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	165.8 168.1 168.4						362.4 391.4 395.3		
			+ 1.6		+ 9.1			69.52 74.08 74.69		+ 5.17
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	183.6 210.3 217.3						388.2 487.0 507.4		
			+18.4		+30.7			68.68 75.20 75.81		+ 7.13
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	66.7 75.5 74.1						131.5 153.9 173.7		
			+11.1		+32.1			66.44 68.71 78.95		+ 2.51
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	97.5 79.2 79.7						176.0 137.8 146.7		
			-18.3		-16.6			63.07 60.79 64.29		+ 1.22
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	Feb.1/52 Jan.1/53 Feb.1/53	104.3 105.2 105.1						198.3 204.5 212.1		
			+ 0.8		+ 7.0			64.87 66.27 68.83		+ 3.96

HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONVENIENCES

PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS HAVING:

<u>County</u>	<u>Powered Washing Machine</u>	<u>Electric Vacuum Cleaner</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Automobile</u>	<u>None of the Listed Conveniences</u>
<u>METROPOLITAN</u>						
Halton	82.1	61.7	78.0	94.6	64.1	1.8
York	77.5	66.8	83.6	95.1	52.2	1.6
Peel	82.8	53.8	66.1	94.8	65.8	1.5
<u>BURLINGTON</u>						
Brant	84.6	61.6	75.5	93.0	54.7	3.4
Wentworth	76.4	60.7	77.7	94.7	53.9	1.6
<u>NIAGARA</u>						
Lincoln	82.7	59.4	72.4	93.8	56.6	2.8
Welland	86.8	59.3	75.5	94.2	59.4	2.3
<u>LAKE ERIE</u>						
Norfolk	83.9	47.7	54.3	92.4	66.5	3.6
Haldimand	81.7	51.2	57.5	92.3	68.9	3.0
<u>UPPER THAMES</u>						
Elgin	85.4	57.9	77.4	93.0	64.4	1.8
Middlesex	79.2	61.4	74.4	95.2	59.4	1.8
Oxford	87.1	60.5	76.6	95.2	66.1	1.7
<u>BORDER</u>						
Essex	85.1	63.2	68.7	93.4	56.1	2.1
Kent	82.3	52.1	70.3	92.9	63.9	2.9
<u>ST. CLAIR R.</u>						
Lambton	81.8	56.1	76.0	91.4	64.8	2.5
<u>UPPER GRAND R.</u>						
Perth	85.5	55.8	79.6	93.2	63.5	2.2
Waterloo	88.2	68.1	76.2	94.2	57.8	2.0
Wellington	82.8	56.2	74.9	93.5	63.8	2.1
<u>BLUE WATER</u>						
Huron	78.3	45.6	78.3	93.5	68.5	2.4
Bruce	75.5	42.1	67.5	91.1	65.8	3.8
Dufferin	74.2	36.4	73.4	90.8	68.1	4.4
Simcoe	75.8	43.8	68.6	92.2	55.2	3.4
Grey	74.9	43.1	74.6	91.5	63.7	4.2
<u>KAWARTHA</u>						
Durham	74.5	44.4	69.7	92.2	62.2	2.8
Ontario	81.7	53.6	70.2	93.7	60.3	2.5
Peterborough	80.8	53.8	73.9	92.8	54.0	2.6
Victoria	74.4	45.0	71.3	92.4	61.2	3.1
Northumberland	75.4	43.6	75.7	90.2	60.7	3.1

PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS HAVING:

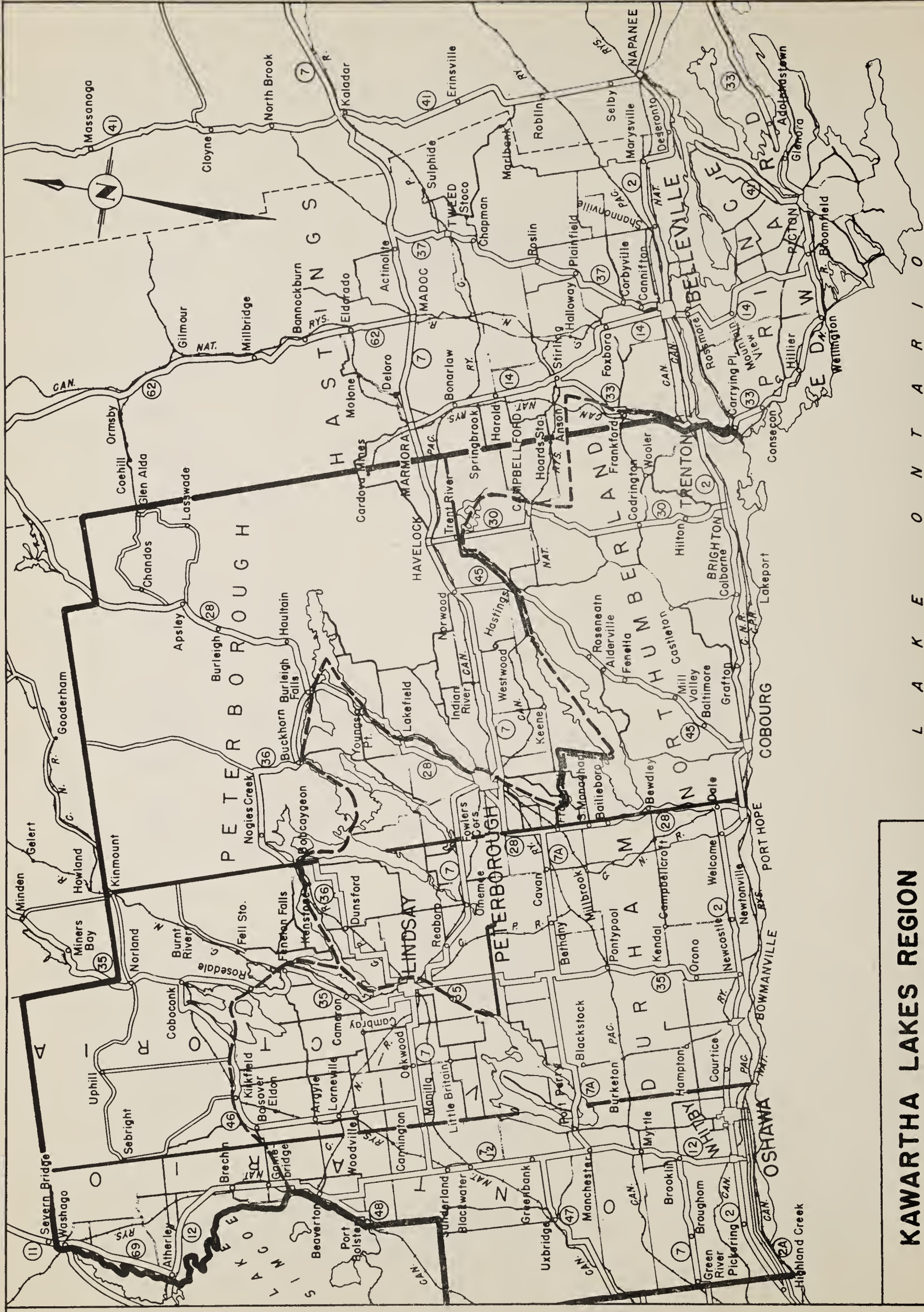
<u>County</u>	<u>Powered Washing Machine</u>	<u>Electric Vacuum Cleaner</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Automobile</u>	<u>None of the Listed Conveniences</u>
<u>QUINTE</u>						
Frontenac	74.8	47.1	71.1	93.3	53.5	3.4
Hastings	77.0	43.4	66.9	91.3	60.1	3.4
Lennox & Addington	71.2	33.3	53.1	89.5	61.8	4.8
Prince Edward	75.7	40.6	71.2	92.8	62.0	3.4
<u>UPPER ST. LAWRENCE</u>						
Dundas	79.5	34.9	63.9	90.1	56.2	4.2
Glengarry	65.2	18.8	55.3	87.8	53.9	6.3
Grenville	78.5	35.2	66.4	90.2	54.9	4.6
Leeds	76.1	43.8	76.6	92.1	58.4	3.4
Stormont	81.9	33.8	72.2	94.6	46.4	2.3
<u>OTTAWA VALLEY</u>						
Carleton	74.7	55.7	83.1	94.5	49.6	2.2
Lanark	75.0	41.6	72.4	89.1	55.0	4.3
Prescott	72.5	16.8	54.3	87.6	39.7	6.9
Renfrew	68.1	32.1	59.4	90.4	53.5	4.6
Russell	72.5	11.8	37.0	85.3	45.1	6.5
<u>HIGHLANDS</u>						
Haliburton	63.9	29.5	34.1	85.4	59.8	6.8
Muskoka	74.9	35.7	56.7	90.0	48.7	5.2
Nipissing	72.5	37.3	55.4	85.2	34.8	8.1
Parry Sound	61.1	26.8	45.1	86.0	37.8	8.1
<u>CLAY BELT</u>						
Cochrane	77.5	35.9	51.7	87.6	32.0	7.0
Timiskaming	74.9	35.8	61.5	89.2	35.4	6.8
<u>NICKEL RANGE</u>						
Manitoulin	60.6	29.2	53.3	84.5	47.6	10.1
Sudbury	76.3	40.1	51.4	88.8	40.0	5.8
<u>SAULT</u>						
Algoma	76.8	40.2	63.6	88.2	41.7	6.8
<u>LAKEHEAD</u>						
Kenora	60.9	31.9	39.0	83.0	27.8	14.5
Rainy River	67.8	28.6	54.4	86.9	30.9	8.2
Thunder Bay	78.5	51.7	59.6	90.0	39.9	6.4
<u>ONTARIO</u>	78.5	54.9	73.2	93.0	54.2	3.0

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT
BY REGIONS*

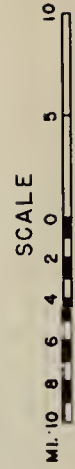
<u>Region</u>	<u>Applications At Mar. 20, 1952</u>	<u>Applications At Mar. 19, 1953</u>	<u>Increase Or Decrease %</u>
1. Metropolitan	34,788	22,395	- 35.7
2. Burlington	10,783	9,767	- 9.3
3. Niagara	6,064	5,382	- 11.2
4. Lake Erie	1,058	801	- 24.3
5. Upper Thames R.	5,422	4,001	- 26.2
6. Border	9,002	6,460	- 28.2
7. St. Clair R.	1,278	1,646	+ 28.8
8. Upper Grand R.	5,450	3,249	- 40.4
9. Blue Water	5,482	6,118	+ 11.6
10. Kawartha Lakes	6,553	4,840	- 26.1
11. Quinte	3,177	3,709	+ 16.7
12. Upper St. Lawrence	4,575	3,893	- 14.9
13. Ottawa Valley	7,060	6,859	- 2.8
14. Highlands	3,916	5,111	+ 30.5
15. Clay Belt	2,021	3,503	+ 73.3
16. Nickel Range	2,426	3,361	+ 38.5
17. Sault	1,027	1,341	+ 30.6
18. Lakehead	<u>4,913</u>	<u>7,535</u>	<u>+ 53.3</u>
ONTARIO	<u>114,995</u>	<u>99,971</u>	<u>- 13.1</u>

* Reported by local offices of the
Unemployment Insurance Commission.



KAWARTHA LAKES REGION
DURHAM, ONTARIO
PETERBOROUGH, VICTORIA
AND NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTIES

L A K E O N T A R I O



THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Kawartha Lakes Region of Ontario consists of the counties of Ontario, Victoria, Durham, Peterborough and Northumberland bordering the north shore of Lake Ontario and extending northwards into the Canadian Shield area of the Province. This Region corresponds very closely to the drainage area served by the Trent, the largest river on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The first white man to visit the Kawartha Lakes Region was Samuel de Champlain who, in September, 1615, accompanied a war party of Huron Indians on a foray against the Iroquois. To reach the Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario, the party travelled across the Region from north to south, following more or less the route of the present Trent Valley Canal System. In December, Champlain and the defeated Hurons returned and, moving slowly homeward on snowshoes, again traversed the Region, this time from south to north.

Although a few small trading outposts in Indian villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario were supported by Montreal and Quebec merchants, the French made no attempt to colonize the region. The posts were established to intercept Indians bound for Oswego or Albany with furs brought down from the northern hunting grounds. When their usefulness ended at the time of the Conquest they were abandoned. The fact that in 1794 Benjamin Wilson moved with his family into the log cabin which had been built as a French trading post at the mouth of Oshawa Creek would indicate that these structures were substantially built. The one the Wilsons found standing on their U.E.L. grant had been deserted for more than thirty years.

The first permanent settlement in the region was at Port Hope, where a flourishing trading post was in existence as early as 1778. In 1784 the land fronting on the lake between Toronto and Trenton was purchased from the Indians to be parcelled out principally to United Empire Loyalists. This tract proved adequate for incoming settlers until after the war of 1812, when more land was required to accommodate the flood of immigrants from the British Isles.

At Port Hope, in 1818, the Mississaugas sold the Crown a block of 4,000 square miles, comprising Victoria, Peterborough and parts of adjoining counties in return for a perpetual annuity of £740 - in goods.

The majority of settlers bound for the newly-opened district tramped overland from Port Hope or Cobourg to Rice Lake which they crossed on barges. Those who could afford it, however, preferred to travel as far as York by steamer before disembarking. From there they journeyed north, along Yonge St. to Beaverton, where they turned eastward into the wilderness. The best known of the early mass immigrations into the district occurred in 1825 when Hon. Peter Robinson brought out 2,000 Irish settlers from the neighbourhood of Cork, to Peterborough and Victoria Counties.

At the same time that mass immigration to the area was being subsidized by the British Government and private philanthropists, a number of individuals, officers on half-pay and members of the leisure class, tempted by romantic accounts of life in the wilderness took-up land in the district. Two members of this group, Mrs. Susannah Moodie and Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill have made permanent contributions to Canadian culture.

Apart from the beautiful Kawartha Lakes, the great tourist attraction of the Region is the Trent Valley Canal, some two hundred and seventy-five miles in length, with locks at Peterborough which lift and lower boats a distance of sixty-five feet.

Work on the Trent Valley Canal was begun in 1833 and by 1843 locks had been built at Bobcaygeon and Lindsay. Ten years later, two steamers, the "Woodman" of Port Perry and the "Ogemah" of Fenelon Falls, were carrying lumber to Port Perry on Lake Scugog, from whence it was hauled overland, by team, to Whitby. If work on the project had been carried on consistently, the canal might have proven useful during the days when lumbering was an important local industry, although the forty-four locks, varying in width from twenty-five to thirty-three feet, have a depth of only four to six feet and the System is open for navigation only 175 days a year. However, long before the Canal was finished, other and more modern transportation facilities had been developed to serve the district and the lumbering industry had passed on.

The Kawartha Lakes Region is one of the largest in southern Ontario with an area of almost 5,000 square miles. Its population of 238,601, however, constitutes only 5.2% of the provincial total. Population density varies from 20 persons per square mile in Victoria to 102 in Ontario county. The latter county accounts for over one-third of the total regional population. Over the period 1941-1951, the population of the Region increased by 22.3% or slightly more than the provincial average. Ontario county made the greatest advance (32.5%) while Victoria showed an increment of only 4.6% over the period.

The inhabitants of this Region are overwhelmingly of British origin the proportion varying from 81% in Ontario county to 93% in Victoria. Other groups include French, Dutch and Ukrainian (Ontario). While the population of the Region is only slightly more urban than rural, the former sector is increasing at a much faster rate (35% as compared with 8.5%). The proportion of the population which is rural varies from 60.2% in Durham to 32.4% in Peterborough.

Within the Region are eight centres with populations in excess of 3,000 including two cities: Oshawa (41,545) and Peterborough (38,272). The latter two urban centres showed intercensal population increases of 55% and 51%, respectively, the largest jumps of any cities in Ontario, except Sarnia.

AGRICULTURE

The sale of agricultural products is an important source of income in the Kawartha Lakes Region. Farms supply food for the expanding urban areas, particularly milk and meat which are marketed in Oshawa and Peterborough, and in Toronto. The net farm income in the Region in 1949 was \$39.1 million, fourth highest in the Province. The high rank of total net farm income results from the large area of cleared farm land -- the Region is the second largest in the Province with 2,468 square miles -- rather than from the use of intensive farming techniques. In the main, farming may be described as general, excluding a narrow strip of land parallel to the shore of Lake Ontario where vegetables, fruit and some field crops are cultivated as cash crops. The net income per occupied farm, \$3,073 in 1949, is close to, but slightly higher than, the provincial average.

The proportion of the labour force engaged in agriculture in the Region varies, depending on the rural-urban distribution of the population. Of the three predominantly rural counties, the proportion is highest in Northumberland (33%), followed by Victoria (29%) and Durham (26%). In these areas it appears that agriculture contributes a greater proportion of the net income than manufacturing, but this is not typical of the Region as a whole.

The topography and the soil of the Kawartha Lakes Region follow a pattern of bands roughly parallel to Lake Ontario. The southern section comprises the Iroquois Plain and the slopes approaching the height of land. Numerous small streams, emptying in Lake Ontario, drain the area. The Iroquois Plain, at one time part of the bottom of

an ancient lake of the same name, contains excellent clay and sand soils, built at the deltas of rivers draining into the lake. The proximity of Lake Ontario exerts a moderating influence on the climate, and this has permitted the cultivation of fruit and vegetables which require a long growing season. The railroads and highways provide a rapid means for marketing the produce, essential for perishable goods. Vegetables and field crops are grown chiefly on clay soils, while fruit is cultivated in the sandy sections.

The area north of the watershed is drained by the Trent River and the Kawartha Lakes. The topography of the land is characterized by "drumlins" or hog-back hills and rolling country. The soils vary, but in general it may be described as clay loam. Stones in the soil are not uncommon in some sections, and this feature has tended to favour livestock farming. The hilly terrain, and the lack of adequate precipitation during the summer months, often resulting in droughts, have underscored the need for soil conservation, and this in turn depends in part on livestock to maintain the organic content of the soil. While the land is well drained for the most part, the valleys are commonly swampland.

There are patches of good soil in the areas that fringe the precambrian rock of the Canadian shield, but most of the land is too stoney for field crops and can be used only for grazing. Some of the area could be reforested to prevent erosion of the shallow soil and to retain water. Sheep and beef cattle are common, and the Region ranks second in the Province in the value of sheep raised, with \$1.8 million in 1951, 15% of the provincial total.

The southern sections of Durham county are devoted to mixed farming, with an emphasis on dairy cattle. Swine and beef cattle are more numerous in the northern sections. Field crops include hay, mixed grains, oats and fall wheat, the first three of which are used principally as livestock feed. The Iroquois Plain section, about eight miles wide in Durham, is used chiefly for tree fruits, the value of which exceeded \$266 thousand in 1951. A large cold storage plant for fruit has been opened at Newcastle. The sandy areas have been used for growing tobacco, especially in the Port Hope area, and in 1951 2,000 acres were planted. The value of the crop, however, was less than 2% of the provincial total.

Ontario, the richest and largest county in the Region, on the basis of net farm income and cleared land, is very much the same as Durham in topography and agriculture except that the northern part of the county extends into the Simcoe Lowlands. Cattle, over 60% of which are kept for dairying, are the most important source of income. Swine and sheep are important, particularly in the northern sections. The principal field crops are the staples: hay, mixed grains, oats, and fall wheat. Potatoes are grown as a cash crop, valued at \$424 thousand in 1951. Small fruit and vegetable products grown along the shore plain exceeded \$338 thousand in 1951, but were not as important in Ontario county as in Durham and Northumberland.

Peterborough county is bisected by the precambrian shield which precludes almost all profitable farming north of its boundry. The south-west half of the county is characterized by general farming, including cattle, swine and sheep raising, and field crops, chiefly hay, oats, and wheat. Fruit or vegetables are not grown to any extent. The terrain is rolling and hilly, usually well drained but subject to drought and erosion in the summer months.

The topography and soil of Victoria county correspond approximately to that of Peterborough county with hilly terrain and clay loam soils. In the other counties of the Region over 60% of the cattle are raised for dairy products, chiefly milk, but in Victoria, which lacks a large urban market, 65% of the cattle are raised for beef. Swine and sheep are also important livestock. Field crops include hay, mixed grains, and oats. Wheat is not grown as much as in the other four counties. Fruit and fresh vegetables are not grown as cash crops.

The land in Northumberland county is rough and scenic. It produces a variety of products. Cattle are raised chiefly for their milk which is marketed in the cities and towns along the shore of the lake. Orchards along the shore plain produce about half of the Region's fruit and vegetables. The value of tree fruit grown in Northumberland exceeded \$436 thousand in 1951, but this was only 3.6% of the provincial total. Tobacco was grown on one farm in the sandy area of the county in 1951. Fall wheat, hay, and oats are important field crops, and some potatoes are grown as a cash crop.

MANUFACTURING

The Kawartha Lakes Region lies at the eastern end of Canada's most highly industrialized area extending around the end of Lake Ontario, as far as Niagara. One of the examples of the interdependence of the various parts of this area is the existence of McKinnon Industries in St. Catharines (Niagara), a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Motors in Oshawa. Oshawa is linked closer to this lakeshore development because of its location and dependence on one major industry, and consequently has grown faster than Peterborough in the period 1939-49. Manufacturing in Peterborough is more diversified resulting in greater stability. The products of both centres are marketed throughout Canada. The two cities have enjoyed above average increases in population and the value of production during the post-war years. Oshawa's increase of 323% was fifth among the larger centres of the Province.

The city of Oshawa is one of the three great automobile centres in Ontario and Canada. The industrial growth of the city reflects the expansion of the industry during the war and post-war periods. In 1949, Oshawa ranked fourth in Ontario and eighth in Canada on the basis of the gross value of manufactured products. One motor company, General Motors, accounts for virtually all the production, although there are approximately fifty manufacturing plants. The products include safety glass, textiles, castings, stampings and leather. Many of these products are used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms supplying them are wholly or partially dependent on the fortunes of the automobile industry.

There appears to be no geographical reason for Oshawa's development as a manufacturing centre. Windsor and Hamilton are more likely centres. The location of Oshawa on Lake Ontario is of minor importance -- there are several ports on the lake with better harbours. Credit must be given to the pioneers of the industry whose initiative and technical skill made development possible. The forerunner was a carriage shop which was converted to manufacture automobiles in 1915.

Employees in Oshawa's factories total 14,800 of whom 10,100 work for the motor company, and an additional 1,500 for companies supplying parts and materials. The gross value of their production exceeded \$157.7 in 1949, the highest in the Region.

Peterborough, located on the Otonabee River, is served by both railways and two provincial highways. The settlement began as a milling centre, utilizing the fall of the river for power, and became important as a lumbering town. It enjoyed the railway and canal booms and prospered. Livestock raised on the farms surrounding the centre gave rise to a meat packing plant. The proximity of Peterborough to the popular Kawartha Lakes gave emphasis to the tourist trade and even influenced manufacturing, evidenced by the fact that the city has two canoe companies and Canada's only outboard motor factory.

The Otonabee River, which falls almost 300 feet as it approaches the city, was harnessed as a source of hydro electricity when manufacturing displaced lumbering in importance. This gave the community a head start in industrial development. The main works of Canada's largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus, Canadian General Electric Company is located there. The rapid growth of the electrical apparatus industry over the last decade has been reflected in the above-average intercensal population increase of Peterborough. This remains true even taking into account the increase due to the annexation of adjoining township land by the city.

Diversity of products is characteristic of Peterborough in spite of the large size of the electrical apparatus firm. Products include cereals, meat packing, outboard motors, canoes and boats, clocks, textiles and carpets.

The gross value of the products of Peterborough's one hundred factories exceeded \$100 million in 1949. Approximately 9,600 employees were engaged in manufacturing in that year.

There are other important but much smaller manufacturing centres in the Kawartha Lakes Region. Three of these, Port Hope, Bowmanville, and Cobourg are located on the lake where both railways and the highway pass. These transportation facilities have been valuable assets for industrial development. The famed Eldorado Refinery refines radium in Port Hope. There are a number of small industries, including a sanitary fixtures factory.

Bowmanville's first industry was a lumber mill, but at present it is best known for its woodworking and cabinet factories. Other industries include rubber products and iron castings. Cobourg is the site of the army's new \$13 million ordinance depot. The town has been important as a distributing centre since the Loyalist settlers entered Upper Canada. Present industries include plastics, iron castings, small arms, furniture and food concentrates. The G.V.P. exceeded \$7.7 million in 1949.

Lindsay, located inland on the Scugog River is served by both railways. The town grew, like Peterborough, as a milling centre for grain and lumber. In recent years a number of industries have established there, notably woodworking and furniture factories. A government-owned munitions plant is located in the town. The G.V.P. in 1949 was approximately seven million dollars.

An interesting feature in the Kawartha Lakes Region is the development of a former war industry site into a manufacturing centre. Ajax is an example of a new and fully planned community building up around a core of industry. Road and rail transportation serve the industries, but harbour facilities are not available. The lake appears to be unimportant except as a source of water. Most of the seventeen firms located there manufacture iron and steel products, but the chemical industry is also represented.

Separate employment indexes are not available for Oshawa and Peterborough, but the regional employment index for the Kawartha Lakes Region reflects the average of employment levels in the two cities. This is not an entirely satisfactory indicator of employment in either centre since Oshawa is dependent on one industry and subject to more variation in employment levels than Peterborough where industry is more diversified and employment levels are less subject to seasonal variations.

A study of the index of manufacturing employment in the Kawartha Lakes Region over 1952 indicates a variation of 12.5% in employment, about double the variation in the Province as a whole in 1952. The average during the latter year was 213.5, or an increase of 113.5% over 1939 which is greater than the provincial increase. The pace of industrial activity in the Region slackened in 1952 as compared to 1951 when the average employment index was 220.8. Employment during the last six months of 1952 exceeded 1951, however, and the present picture looks encouraging.

There were three new industries established in the Region in 1952, two of which located in Oshawa and one in Peterborough. Plant additions were numerous, including a ten million dollar truck assembly line in Oshawa.

MINING

The value of mineral production in the Kawartha Lakes Region in 1951 amounted to \$2.7 million almost half of which was attributable to the mining of nepheline syenite in Peterborough county. This material is used extensively in the glass and ceramic industries. The only Canadian producer, American Nepheline Limited is located in Methuen township, Peterborough county. The ore is hauled by truck from the mine to the mill at Lakefield whence it is shipped as glass sand, or further ground for the ceramic trade. The value of nepheline syenite mined increased from \$37,426 in 1936 to \$292,010 in 1943 and \$1,115,000 in 1951. Approximately 115 men are employed in this industry.

Granite and limestone were mined in 1951 to a value of \$835,000 in Peterborough and Victoria counties. Sand, gravel and clay products comprise the remaining mineral production in the Kawartha Lakes Region. Preliminary work is being done on a lead-zinc mine in Victoria county.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Intercensal Increase</u>	<u>Density: Population Per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Durham	11,978	18,137	30,115	% 19.4	47.9	23.8
Ontario	57,534	29,554	87,088	32.5	102.1	25.1
Peterborough	41,114	19,675	60,789	28.3	43.0	28.0
Victoria	12,114	15,013	27,127	4.6	20.1	21.6
Northumberland	<u>13,780</u>	<u>19,702</u>	<u>33,482</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>
Region	<u>136,520</u>	<u>102,081</u>	<u>238,601</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>24.9</u>

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

<u>Centre</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>		<u>Intercensal Increase</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Oshawa	41,545	41,631	% 55
Peterborough	38,272	38,392	51
Lindsay	9,603	9,753	14
Cobourg	7,470	8,117	25
Whitby	7,267	7,619	23
Port Hope	6,548	6,400	30
Bowmanville	5,430	5,431	32
Campbellford	3,235	3,133	7

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

* assessed population

TABLE IIA - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value Of Production</u> \$'000
<u>DURHAM</u>			
Port Hope	25	1,132	9,264
Bowmanville	18	1,013	8,759
Others	40	279	2,183
TOTAL	<u>83</u>	<u>2,424</u>	<u>20,206</u>
<u>ONTARIO</u>			
Oshawa	55	9,997	157,756
Whitby	11	370	1,878
Others	80	744	5,767
TOTAL	<u>146</u>	<u>11,111</u>	<u>165,401</u>
<u>PETERBOROUGH</u>			
Peterborough	99	9,591	100,033
Others	56	244	2,905
TOTAL	<u>155</u>	<u>9,835</u>	<u>102,938</u>
<u>VICTORIA</u>			
Lindsay	38	999	7,023
Others	57	344	2,753
TOTAL	<u>95</u>	<u>1,343</u>	<u>9,776</u>
<u>NORTHUMBERLAND</u>			
Cobourg	33	1,071	7,730
Campbellford	21	398	4,058
Others	84	527	5,394
TOTAL	<u>138</u>	<u>1,996</u>	<u>17,182</u>
REGION	<u>617</u>	<u>26,709</u>	<u>315,503</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IIB - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF
THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Durham	100	2,700	7,347
Ontario	220	16,100	51,361
Peterborough	186	11,000	31,097
Victoria	126	1,400	2,854
Northumberland	<u>122</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>3,530</u>
REGION	<u>754</u>	<u>32,800</u>	<u>96,189</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

TABLE III - VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF
THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION IN 1951

(In Thousand Dollars)

<u>County</u>	<u>Nepheline Syenite</u>	<u>Granite & Limestone</u>	<u>Sand & Gravel</u>	<u>Clay Products</u>	<u>Total</u>
Durham	-	-	134	-	134
Ontario	-	-	211	27	238
Peterborough	1,115	566	305	44	2,030
Victoria	-	269	-	12	281
Northumberland	-	-	32	2	34
REGION	<u>1,115</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>2,717</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

TABLE IVA - FARMLAND IN THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	(1) <u>Improved Farmland (acres)</u>	(2) <u>Total Area (acres)</u>	<u>Proportion Of (1) to (2) %</u>
Durham	204,770	402,560	50.9
Ontario	290,967	545,920	53.3
Peterborough	175,623	905,600	19.4
Victoria	237,367	862,720	27.5
Northumberland	<u>232,640</u>	<u>469,760</u>	<u>49.5</u>
REGION	<u>1,141,367</u>	<u>3,186,560</u>	<u>35.8</u>

Source: Census of Canada, 1951

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
GROWN IN THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>County</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Tree Fruits</u>	<u>Small Fruits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Durham	95.4	266.2	15.6	377.2
Ontario	105.9	160.4	72.4	338.7
Peterborough	46.1	2.8	11.2	60.1
Victoria	7.4	1.1	5.6	14.1
Northumberland	<u>130.7</u>	<u>436.4</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>602.4</u>
REGION	<u>385.5</u>	<u>866.9</u>	<u>140.1</u>	<u>1,392.5</u>

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

TABLE IVC - VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
IN THE KAWARTHA LAKES REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Product	Durham	Ontario	Peterborough	Victoria	Northumberland	Region	Region As A % of Ontario
LIVESTOCK							
Cattle	9,326.6	15,540.1	8,348.3	12,084.9	10,007.7	55,307.6	10.2
Swine	1,077.6	2,109.7	720.3	1,197.3	1,411.5	6,516.4	9.3
Sheep	315.9	557.9	197.3	558.0	195.2	1,824.3	14.7
TOTAL	10,720.1	18,207.7	9,265.9	13,840.2	11,614.4	63,648.3	10.2
FIELD CROPS							
Fall Wheat	1,035.3	1,292.8	947.4	715.9	1,130.0	5,121.4	12.4
Oats	1,046.7	1,559.5	1,197.9	1,139.4	1,755.1	6,698.6	9.4
Mixed Grains	1,024.4	1,845.5	201.3	1,118.6	551.0	4,740.8	9.1
Corn for Fodder	148.3	340.6	127.3	173.5	183.5	973.2	7.7
Potatoes	269.7	424.4	100.6	65.7	278.1	1,138.5	7.5
Hay	1,716.9	2,586.0	1,858.9	2,187.2	2,341.4	10,690.4	9.4
Others	403.4	662.7	134.4	265.5	389.2	1,855.2	-
TOTAL	5,644.7	8,711.5	4,567.8	5,665.8	6,628.3	31,218.1	8.3
POULTRY							
Hens & Chickens	532.9	798.2	482.4	396.8	662.0	2,872.3	8.7
Others	57.4	102.2	40.2	48.8	43.1	291.7	-
TOTAL	590.3	900.4	522.6	445.6	705.1	3,164.0	8.5

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

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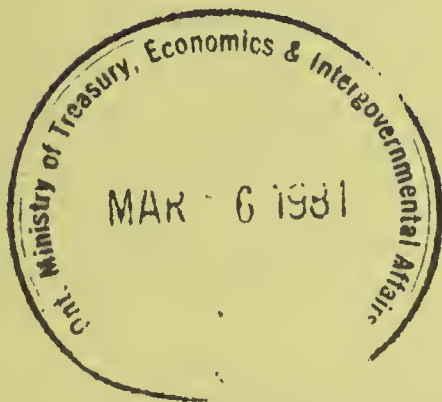
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PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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ON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

1870-1871



SUMMARY

A review of recent official statistics reveals a continuation of the high level of economic activity which has characterized the Province over the past year. Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings to date this year are all higher than last year's record. Production of most goods is well above 1952, notably electrical apparatus (26.7%) and automobiles (16.7%). Prices at both the retail and wholesale levels are lower to date in 1953 when compared with the same period of 1952. The index of farm prices in Ontario over the same period has shown a drop of 11.4%. Retail trade in total in the first quarter of 1953 was 8% above the first three months of 1952, the largest dollar increases being shown in the appliance and radio (30.7%) and furniture (16.8%) groups. Sales of new motor vehicles in the same period were almost double the number recorded in the first quarter of 1952.

~~THE FIRST~~ ~~FOUR MONTHS~~ ~~OF~~ ~~1953~~ ~~WAS~~ ~~ABOUT~~ ~~EQUAL~~ ~~TO~~ ~~THE~~ ~~SAME~~ ~~PERIOD~~ ~~OF~~ ~~1952~~. ~~RESIDENTIAL~~ ~~AND~~ ~~BUSINESS~~ ~~AWARDS~~ ~~WERE~~ ~~80.8%~~ ~~AND~~ ~~17.1%~~, ~~RESPECTIVELY~~, ~~HIGHER~~ ~~WHILE~~ ~~INDUSTRIAL~~ ~~AND~~ ~~ENGINEERING~~ ~~AWARDS~~ ~~DECLINED~~ ~~BY~~ ~~27.1%~~ ~~AND~~ ~~73.1%~~. That residential building is largely supporting the building boom at present, is evident from the increase in housing starts in the first quarter of 1953 as compared with 1952 (84.4%). Completions were up by about one-third over the same period.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario at the beginning of March was 8.3% higher than at the same time last year; payrolls advanced 15.3% and average weekly earnings of \$62.36 were up by \$3.79. Fifteen of the eighteen regions of the Province shared in the increased employment while payrolls and earnings were higher in all regions except the Clay Belt. Activity appears to be greatest in the Lake Erie (Simcoe), Upper Thames (London), Border (Windsor) and Kawartha Lakes (Oshawa-Peterborough) Regions. The only Region to show decreases in in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings was the Clay Belt but manufacturing in this area forms a very small part of the Province's total.

Employment in the leading mines of the Province at the beginning of March was fractionally below last year. Decreases were recorded in the James Bay and Clay Belt Regions in both employment and payrolls. Average weekly earnings were higher in all the selected mining areas, the highest average accruing to the Lakehead Region (\$76.00).

THE TENTH IN A SERIES OF SPECIAL STUDIES

NOTE

Beginning on page nine of this issue appears the tenth in a series of special studies on specific areas of the Province. The Quinte Region of Ontario is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Mar.	195.7	+ 4.3	+ 4.4	N.C.
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Mar.	475.4	+ 10.5	+ 10.8	+ 1.1
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Feb.	239.6	+ 9.4	+ 9.6	+ 3.4
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Feb.	254.7	+ 9.3	+ 9.3	+ 3.9
Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	323.2	+ 15.0	+ 14.7	+ 3.8
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	210.9	+ 4.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.0
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	225.2	+ 15.0	+ 13.1	- 7.9
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	316.7	+ 9.3	+ 7.6	- 6.6
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Feb.	21.2	+ 2.9	- 0.5	- 14.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Feb.	42.9	+ 16.7	+ 32.2	+ 19.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Feb.	452.1	+ 26.7	+ 29.7	+ 4.0
Television Sets (80%)	('000)	Jan.	*	*	*	*
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	439.2	- 1.7	- 4.1	- 7.3
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Feb.	1,831	+ 3.4	+ 1.9	- 8.0
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Apr.	210.3	- 5.9	- 2.5	- 1.1
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Apr.	116.8	- 1.4	N.C.	+ 1.7
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Mar.	221.9	- 5.1	- 3.9	+ 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Mar.	267.7	- 11.4	- 7.8	- 0.5
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Mar.	349.4	+ 8.0	+ 7.2	+ 16.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Mar.	59.5	+ 3.5	- 0.8	+ 6.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Mar.	27.8	+ 9.6	+ 10.2	+ 22.9
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Mar.	19.0	+ 4.1	+ 6.2	+ 14.4
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Mar.	11.0	+ 7.4	+ 8.3	+ 14.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Mar.	7.1	+ 16.8	+ 7.6	+ 14.8
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Mar.	7.1	+ 30.7	+ 22.6	- 7.8
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Mar.	21.7	+ 90.5	+ 60.1	+ 30.9
Financed	('000)	Mar.	6.9	+ 44.6	+ 63.7	+ 43.8

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Apr.	68.0	+ 0.7	- 9.9	+ 37.9
Residential	\$ Million	Apr.	27.0	+ 80.8	+ 77.6	+ 26.8
Business	\$ Million	Apr.	18.3	+ 17.1	- 29.6	+ 22.0
Industrial	\$ Million	Apr.	19.4	- 27.1	+ 83.3	+ 74.8
Engineering	\$ Million	Apr.	3.3	- 73.1	- 86.2	+ 73.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Mar.	1,963	+ 84.4	+ 46.8	+ 41.8
Completions	No.	Mar.	2,438	+ 32.8	+ 48.9	- 4.0
General Buildings Materials (Canada)	Index	Mar.	287.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Mar.	283.4	- 1.5	- 1.2	+ 0.4
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Mar.	5,497	+ 27.4	+ 40.2	+ 27.4
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Feb.	69.1	+ 19.0	+ 19.5	+ 17.3
Industrial Stock	Index	Apr.	309.1	- 3.6	- 3.6	- 3.6

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 - 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not Available

N C. No Change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./53 Mar./52		Payrolls	Mar./53 Mar./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Mar./53 Mar./52	
				+ or - %			+ or - %			+ or - \$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	191.6 212.7 214.3			453.3 532.6 540.4			58.13 61.55 61.97		+ 3.84
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	198.2 202.8 202.0		+ 1.9	501.7 543.8 544.7		+ 8.6	59.94 63.44 63.80		+ 3.86
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	213.2 218.3 219.2		+ 2.8	546.4 599.1 605.0		+10.7	65.52 67.26 67.64		+ 2.12
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	111.3 134.9 130.7		+17.4	281.0 345.3 339.4		+20.8	46.92 46.87 47.54		+ 0.62
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	177.8 198.7 202.0		+13.6	422.1 501.1 508.1		+20.4	52.27 55.68 55.54		+ 3.27
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	206.2 225.7 233.6		+13.3	488.7 564.6 607.4		+24.3	63.59 67.50 70.18		+ 6.59
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	274.9 286.2 286.8		+ 4.3	629.6 695.7 695.6		+10.5	67.05 70.96 70.82		+ 3.77
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	148.2 162.0 161.8		+ 9.2	375.0 436.4 439.6		+17.2	51.07 54.34 54.80		+ 3.73
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	182.9 190.2 192.5		+ 5.2	469.3 502.9 523.5		+11.5	45.20 46.60 47.94		+ 2.74
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	205.3 226.5 232.1		+13.1	554.5 664.1 688.0		+24.1	60.05 65.13 65.83		+ 5.78
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn.& Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	294.3 313.5 310.6		+ 5.5	822.1 930.4 923.4		+12.3	52.11 55.23 55.33		+ 3.22
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Mar.1/52 Feb.1/53 Mar.1/53	153.4 153.4 155.5		+ 1.4	389.8 407.0 416.4		+ 6.8	52.60 54.76 55.29		+ 2.69

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./53 Mar./52		Mar./53 Mar./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Mar./53 Mar./52	
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %		\$	+ or - %	\$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Mar.1/52	160.9		366.7			50.80		
		Feb.1/53	173.0		417.9			54.03		
		Mar.1/53	174.3	+ 8.3	416.0	+13.4		53.40	+ 2.60	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Mar.1/52	152.4		363.1			50.93		
		Feb.1/53	157.4		408.5			56.17		
		Mar.1/53	156.6	+ 2.8	408.8	+12.6		56.49	+ 5.56	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Mar.1/52	167.4		454.6			72.40		
		Feb.1/53	161.2		435.8			71.99		
		Mar.1/53	163.0	- 2.6	427.9	- 5.9		69.90	- 2.50	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Mar.1/52	202.3		470.5			70.83		
		Feb.1/53	214.6		518.5			75.02		
		Mar.1/53	214.5	+ 6.0	511.6	+ 8.7		74.07	+ 3.24	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Mar.1/52	212.4		510.7			66.59		
		Feb.1/53	204.7		531.1			70.66		
		Mar.1/53	209.5	- 1.4	551.7	+ 8.0		71.70	+ 5.11	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Mar.1/52	263.9		619.3			66.11		
		Feb.1/53	254.0		616.4			68.36		
		Mar.1/53	261.0	- 1.1	633.6	+ 2.3		68.39	+ 2.28	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Mar.1/52	191.5		472.7			58.57		
		Feb.1/53	205.6		535.6			61.82		
		Mar.1/53	207.4	+ 8.3	545.0	+15.3		62.36	+ 3.79	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		Mar.1/52	122.3		267.1			58.64		
		Feb.1/53	134.5		315.0			62.87		
		Mar.1/53	130.4	+ 6.6	313.6	+17.4		64.54	+ 5.90	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		Mar.1/52	77.7		138.4			61.96		
		Feb.1/53	75.6		136.7			62.93		
		Mar.1/53	74.7	- 3.9	135.7	- 2.0		63.20	+ 1.24	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel Copper, Gold, Silver)		Mar.1/52	167.6		367.1			69.70		
		Feb.1/53	168.4		395.3			74.69		
		Mar.1/53	168.4	+ 0.5	394.3	+ 7.4		74.49	+ 4.79	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		Mar.1/52	185.7		391.6			68.46		
		Feb.1/53	217.3		507.4			75.81		
		Mar.1/53	222.4	+19.8	518.0	+32.3		75.65	+ 7.19	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		Mar.1/52	66.8		132.7			66.90		
		Feb.1/53	75.4		176.2			78.76		
		Mar.1/53	77.7	+16.3	175.2	+32.0		76.00	+ 9.10	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		Mar.1/52	95.1		170.1			62.52		
		Feb.1/53	80.4		149.4			64.92		
		Mar.1/53	78.0	-18.0	143.1	-15.9		64.07	+ 1.55	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)		Mar.1/52	105.3		202.0			65.43		
		Feb.1/53	105.0		212.2			68.88		
		Mar.1/53	104.7	- 0.6	211.9	+ 4.9		69.02	+ 3.59	

THE QUINTE REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Quinte Region of Ontario consists of the counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Prince Edward bordering the north shore of Lake Ontario between the Kawartha Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence Regions. This Region is the fourth largest in area in Southern Ontario and extends north a considerable distance into the Canadian Shield. All the centres with over 3,500 population in the Region are located on the lakeshore and all are ports. Kingston and Belleville are the most important in this respect.

Although the Bay of Quinte Region was visited by Champlain in 1615, when he accompanied the Hurons on their unsuccessful foray against the Iroquois, no settlement was made by the French until 1673. In that year the Governor, Frontenac, accompanied by La Salle, journeyed up the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the River Cataragui. A seigneurie was established and given to La Salle, who built a fort at the mouth of the river which he named Fort Frontenac in honour of his patron and friend.

The outpost played an important part in the border warfare between the French and English colonies. In 1756, the expedition from there headed by Montcalm captured Fort Oswego taking 1,600 British prisoners, among them a New Yorker, Michael Grass, who was interned at Fort Frontenac. Two years later the British under Colonel Bradstreet retaliated by destroying the fortress.

For the next quarter of a century the site was deserted. Then, in 1784, Michael Grass returned with a band of Loyalists to settle on the grants provided for them. At the same time, grants in the neighbourhood were given to the men of Jessup's and Rogers' Corps and other Loyalists.

The Loyalists who settled in the Bay of Quinte Region represented the solid middle and professional classes of New York State. Many were from families which had lived in America for generations. Prompted by the same strength of character that marked their adherence to established government during the Revolution, they faced the task of building a new country.

As the point at which goods coming up the St. Lawrence were trans-shipped for transport further west, Kingston was a vitally important town before the era of the railroad. As time went on it became an important manufacturing town as well as the seat of two archbishoprics, Anglican and Roman Catholic. Following the Act of Union in 1841, it became the first capital of United Canada and remained such until 1845 when the government was moved to Montreal.

The cornerstone of Kingston's first college Regiopolis was laid in 1838, but after thirty years of struggle the institution closed from lack of funds. It was later re-organized on a less ambitious scale and is now a boarding and day school for boys. Queen's University opened its door to ten students in 1842. The Royal Military College was established in 1876 to train officers for the Canadian Army and although it was closed temporarily during World War II it re-opened in 1948 as a tri-service college.

Belleville, the community that serves the western part of the Region commercially and culturally, began in 1787 with the opening of a small general store by William Bell. Two years later, after fifty United Empire Loyalist families had settled on their grants in the immediate neighbourhood, the first local industry, a lumber mill, was erected on the Moira River by Captain John Walden Meyers. His home was the first brick house built in Upper Canada. In 1816, the community changed its name from Meyers Creek to Belleville, in honour of Lady Arabella Gore, wife of the Lieutenant Governor.

Many of the towns and villages in the Region have histories that stretch back to the first days of settlement. Napanee, Trenton, Bath, Picton, Demorestville and a host of other communities played a significant part in the development of the area. A grist mill, a saw mill, a general store, a tavern or two, a church, a school and a shipyard formed the nucleus of many an early village in the Quinte Region.

The population of the Quinte Region, totalling 178,500 in 1951, represents about 3.9% of the provincial total. Persons living in rural areas outnumber those in urban centres by a small margin, the difference having narrowed considerably over the past ten years. Population in the Region as a whole grew by some 17% over the past decade, a rate somewhat below the provincial average of 21.4%. Within the Region, growth varied from 23.1% in Frontenac to 5.8% in Lennox and Addington. The latter county together with Prince Edward have predominantly rural populations and showed the smallest rates of growth. The Regional birth-rate approximates the provincial average but the death-rate is somewhat higher, particularly in Lennox and Addington (12.4 as opposed to 9.6).

Approximately one-third of the Region's population lives in the two cities of Kingston and Belleville. These centres recorded intercensal population increases of 11% and 24%, respectively. There are three other municipalities with populations in excess of 3,500, viz., Trenton (10,045), Picton (4,287) and Napanee (3,897).

Over 80% of the inhabitants of the Quinte Region trace their ancestry to the British Isles. Persons of French origin account for somewhat less than 10% of the populations of Frontenac and Hastings while considerable numbers of persons of Dutch origin dwell in Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Hastings.

AGRICULTURE

The Canadian Shield crosses the three northern counties of the Quinte Region, Frontenac, Hastings, and Lennox and Addington, limiting agricultural development largely to the southern sections of these counties. Only 21.3% of the total area of the Region is classed as improved farmland (1951), and in Frontenac county the proportion is only 16.3%. The southern sections of the three counties above, and most of Prince Edward county are characterized by shallow clay soils over a limestone plain. Most of the farms are located in this area, but there are pockets of fertile soil on the Shield. A number of farms are located in the Bancroft area. The Moira, Salmon, and Napanee Rivers emptying into the Bay of Quinte, and their tributaries outline the principal drainage basins. These rivers are characterized by sharp gradients upstream which provided an early source of power for mills and attracted the first settlements.

The character of the soil has determined, in part, the type of farming in the Region. Dairy products, particularly butter and cheese, are the most important source of farm income. The number of cattle relative to the improved land area is high, and the acreage of hay grown in the Region represents more than half of the total area devoted to field crops in the three mainland counties. This indicates the importance of cattle as opposed to cash crops as a source of income. Approximately 89% of the cattle are raised for dairy products in the Region, and this pattern is repeated in each of the counties, particularly Prince Edward where only 4% of the cattle are raised for beef. The sale of dairy cattle has become an important source of income in recent years, and on some farms it has replaced dairy products as a primary source of income.

The production of cheddar cheese in Canada has been largely limited to the central provinces, particularly Ontario which accounted for 77% of the value of the national production in 1952. In Ontario, the eastern counties and the counties of Oxford and Perth have become famous for the production of cheddar cheese, and it is in these areas that most of the cheese is made. The Quinte Region is included in this area,

producing cheese in each of the four counties and accounting for 26% of the Ontario total in 1952. The county of Hastings ranked third in the Province in this respect during 1952. There are an estimated fifty cheese factories in the vicinity of Belleville, for example, and a new cheese storage plant has recently been completed in that city at a cost of approximately \$400,000.

Production of cheese is seasonal, with most factories opening in April and closing in October. Practically all the cheese is produced when the cows are on pasture, a method particularly suitable to the Quinte Region where it is difficult to raise a sufficient quantity of cereals to maintain the cows in milk during the winter season. Summer dairying usually results in a lower cost of production than that for herds which are milked throughout the year.

Cheese production in Canada has declined more or less continuously since 1900, with marked increases during war periods. The domestic and the United Kingdom markets have absorbed almost all the production, the latter particularly during wartime when cheese was used as a partial substitute for meat. Canadian production of cheddar cheese, 220 million pounds in 1900, remained high during the first world war but declined to 149 million pounds in 1920. Production fell to a low of 99 million pounds in 1934, but rose to a high in 1942 of 206 million pounds as a result of exports to Great Britain. During the last three years, (1950-52) production has declined from 98 million pounds in 1950 to 67 million pounds in 1952, the lowest during this century. The loss of the British market has reduced exports from 63 million pounds in 1950 to a low of 2 million pounds in 1952, and this in turn has forced the domestic price down as surplus stocks increased. Domestic consumption has remained relatively constant over the three-year period at 55 million pounds in 1950 and 53 million pounds in 1952.

The loss of the chief customer in the export market has resulted in efforts to stabilize the price of cheese in Canada and increase domestic consumption. The Ontario Cheese Producers Marketing Board has been set up in Ontario to support cheese prices, and remedial plans are being devised, such as uniform grading, to facilitate the marketing of the product. Mild cheese made from pasteurized milk appears to be gaining favour on the retail market and this should result in an increase in per capita consumption. It is interesting to note that Canada's annual consumption of cheese is low, only 3.8 pounds per capita (1952), compared to approximately ten pounds in Great Britain. A substantial increase in consumption of cheese in Canada appears unlikely at present, however, and hence surplus milk in the cheese producing areas will be diverted to other uses, particularly the production of butter and condensed and powdered milk. Butter production in the Quinte Region was 5.8 million pounds, only 7.3% of the provincial total, but at 1952 average prices the value of the butter production exceeded that of cheese. The absence of large urban centres in eastern Ontario has encouraged the production of milk for cheese, butter and milk products rather than for fluid consumption.

Among the field crops grown in the Region, hay and oats are the most important comprising 8.4% and 7.5%, respectively, of the value of Ontario's production in 1951. Wheat, corn for fodder, and mixed grains are also cultivated on a small scale. Potatoes are grown as a cash crop but the value of the crop was estimated at \$684,400 in 1951, only 4.5% of the provincial total.

Prince Edward county corresponds to the other three counties of the Region in that the bedrock formation is limestone, and the soil covering the rock is shallow in more than half the area. Summer dairying rather than intensive crop cultivation represents therefore, the best use of the land. In the western section of the county and the area immediately surrounding Trenton the soils are deeper and richer clay loams which have been cultivated intensively. Green peas, sweet corn, and tomatoes are grown for the canning factories in Trenton, Wellington, Bloomfield and Picton. The county ranked first in the Province in 1951 in the production of green peas and sweet corn, and fourth in

tomatoes. The produce grown in Prince Edward county accounted for 19%, 17% and 14%, respectively, of the total value grown in the Province. Cucumbers were grown on a commercial scale for the first time in 1951 to supply a pickle factory in Brighton at the suggestion of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Over 4,000 acres were planted in 1952, and the experiment is considered a success. The county is also noted for its orchards but the value of the apples and cherries, the chief fruits, represent only 4.2% and 2.1% of Ontario's total.

MINING

Mineral production in the Quinte Region in 1951, was valued at \$8.1 million, three-quarters of which was attributable to the production of cement at Belleville. Other important minerals include limestone, quartz, fluorspar, talc and feldspar (See Table III).

The Quinte Region has experienced, over the years, many and varied mineral discoveries. The first discovery of gold in Ontario was made in 1866 on the Richardson farm near Madoc in Hastings county. Over the next thirty years, a considerable amount of the precious metal was mined. The Deloro and Cordova mines were the chief producers.

In 1820, a blast furnace was erected at Crow River in Marmora township to process the iron ore found in the vicinity. Excessive transportation costs and inexperience led to the eventual failure of this and other similar ventures.

Feldspar production began in Ontario in 1900 in Bedford township, Frontenac county. Production is now centred in Frontenac and Hastings counties. Feldspar is used chiefly in the ceramic industry, in the production of glass, electric insulators, porcelain and artificial teeth.

Fluorspar occurs near Madoc in Hastings county. Used extensively as a flux in steel-making and in the ceramic industry its output in 1951 was valued at \$223,400. Ontario's entire production comes from this Region.

Talc deposits found near Madoc are used in the manufacture of paints, roofing, pulp and paper and rubber. This mineral occurrence is unique in Canada and the largest in the British Empire.

Of particular interest at the present time are the operations of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Marmoraton Mining Company Limited) near Marmora. Large quantities of magnetic iron ore have been proven some 100-150 feet below the surface of the ground. These reserves have been tentatively evaluated at \$100 million and are expected to supply 500,000 tons of concentrated ore annually for twenty-five to thirty years. It is expected that the ore will be partially processed at the mine and subsequently transported to Picton where there is a special ore dock. This operation will employ about 225 men daily on a year round basis. The proximity of this area to the large steel producing centres of the United States and the future completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway lend special significance to this development.

Further investigation is presently being carried out in an area about ten miles north of Marmora where the presence of low grade nickel-copper deposits has been established. In the Bancroft area of Hastings county exploration is being carried out in connection with uranium deposits while substantial quantities of lead and zinc are known to exist in Frontenac.

Stone quarrying in the Region gives rise to a variety of structural materials. Limestone to a value of almost \$500,000 was mined in 1951 in the Quinte Region. Over ninety percent of Ontario's production of marble, valued at \$181,000 in 1951, comes from Hastings and Addington. Granite produced in Hastings and Frontenac counties was valued at \$208,800 in 1951. Substantial quantities of sand and gravel, mostly in Hastings, serve to complete the Region's production of structural or building materials.

MANUFACTURING

The Quinte Region has experienced an increase in employment and payrolls exceeding that in all other regions in Ontario since 1939. The 1952 average index of employment is 312.6, an increase of 213% since 1939. Concurrently with the increase in employment, payrolls have increased 776.7%, also a record among the regions of Ontario. In absolute terms, factories in the Region employed approximately 15,400 workers in 1951, and fabricated or processed goods valued at \$131 million in 1950, 1.9% of the provincial total.

The most striking feature of manufacturing production has been a shift in the type of goods manufactured. Shipbuilding and steam locomotive construction declined while the new goods, aluminum products, nylon, electrical apparatus, and diesel locomotives set a pattern of unique industrial growth. The increase in employment in the Quinte Region during the post-war period reflects the continuing demand for these new products, particularly aluminum.

Employment in manufacturing in the Region varies considerably as a result of seasonal variations in the canning industry. Employment indices reflect this aspect, showing peak employment during the harvesting season and a low in January. The range between the high and low periods was 22.6% of the average number of employees during 1952. Excluding the canning and cheese factories, the figure would be much less, particularly in Kingston and Belleville.

Kingston the largest manufacturing centre in the Quinte Region, has led the area in industrial growth over the last decade. The gross value of production in 1950 exceeded \$53 million, an eightfold increase since 1939. Manufacturing employment increased 241% over the same period.

Location has been an important factor affecting Kingston's industrial growth. The good harbour, the most easterly on Lake Ontario, and the stands of timber led to the growth of a shipbuilding industry during the nineteenth century. The city lacks an extensive trading area common to most cities, but its unique location approximately equidistant between Montreal and Toronto on the main road, rail and water routes is favourable to firms marketing products in the two major Canadian market areas.

The Aluminum Company factory, the largest employer in the greater Kingston area, was established in 1939 and put into operation the following year. Products from the works include aluminum sheets and strips, extruded shapes including aircraft parts, tubes, foil, and forgings. The total number of employees at the works has varied from a low of 1,700 in 1946 to the present average of 2,700. The Canadian Industries nylon plant, established in 1942, ranks second as an employer, followed by the diesel locomotive works and the shipyards. Numerous other factories manufacture a variety of products, including leather, sheet metal products, iron castings, and chemical dyes.

Belleville has enjoyed a decade of industrial growth similar to that in Kingston. Employment in manufacturing industries has increased 143% from 1939 to 1950, and the gross value of production has increased fourfold over the same period. The number of employees was 2,800 in 1950, and the gross value of production \$25 million.

The city manufactures a diversity of products including electrical apparatus, bakelite products, clothing, and cheese. Located beyond the municipal boundary is a cement company, reputed to be the largest in Canada, a distillery, and an industrial alcohol plant.

The largest single employer of labour in the city is the Canadian National Railway repair shop, with an estimated 1,000 employees, followed by the Northern Electric Company with approximately 900. The latter, a post-war industry in Belleville, has recently completed an expansion project. The cement plant and the bakelite company have similar schemes underway.

The town of Trenton, located at the mouth of the Trent River on the Bay of Quinte is served by the main road and rail routes paralleling Lake Ontario. Local industry has been largely dependent on the food processing and textile industries. Canning factories use vegetable produce grown on farms in Northumberland, Hastings, and western Prince Edward counties. Manufacturing has not increased during the post-war period at a rate comparable to Kingston or Belleville, but recently new industries have been established in the town, including a structural steel plant and a copper cable plant. A lumber company has completed a large mill across the bay at Carrying Place.

Other important manufacturing centres include Napanee and Deseronto. Picton, Wellington, and Bloomfield are noted for canning factories which use local vegetable produce. The Bata Shoe Company is located in Batavia north of Belleville. The Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, established in 1916, is located in Deloro. Operating on local ore at first, the company is now dependent on Northern Ontario ore for the refining of cobalt, silver and arsenic. The company employs approximately 400 workers. Madoc is famous for the talc mine located nearby and Marmora figures in the iron ore development now in progress.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	-----POPULATION-----			<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %	<u>Density:</u> <u>Population</u> <u>Per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u> <u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Frontenac	41,104	24,995	66,099	23.1	41.3	24.6
Hastings	38,872	35,426	74,298	17.3	32.0	27.2
Lennox & Add.	3,897	15,647	19,544	5.8	16.7	23.1
Prince Edward	4,287	14,272	18,559	10.8	47.6	20.1
REGION	<u>88,160</u>	<u>90,340</u>	<u>178,500</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>25.1</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
QUINTE REGION

<u>Centre</u>	-----POPULATION-----		<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Kingston	33,459	43,845	11
Belleville	19,519	19,592	24
Trenton	10,045	10,086	21
Picton	4,287	4,103	10
Napanee	3,897	3,863	14
Portsmouth	3,411	Annexed	9

* assessed population

TABLE IIA - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Frontenac	123	6,000	16,822
Hastings	295	8,000	16,934
Lennox & Addington	87	750	1,515
Prince Edward	61	660	898
REGION	<u>566</u>	<u>15,410</u>	<u>36,169</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

TABLE IIB - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE QUINTE REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>FRONTENAC</u>			
Kingston	70	5,168	53,571
Others	47	137	6,169
TOTAL	<u>117</u>	<u>5,305</u>	<u>59,740</u>
<u>HASTINGS</u>			
Belleville	58	2,846	25,090
Trenton	25	1,338	13,104
Tweed	10	153	1,507
Deseronto	5	225	1,319
Others	134	2,066	14,730
TOTAL	<u>232</u>	<u>6,628</u>	<u>55,750</u>
<u>LENNOX & ADDINGTON</u>			
Napanee	17	406	3,744
Others	51	416	5,359
TOTAL	<u>68</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>9,103</u>
<u>PRINCE EDWARD</u>			
Wellington	8	133	1,659
Bloomfield	10	155	1,372
Picton	18	161	1,154
Others	39	293	2,472
TOTAL	<u>75</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>6,657</u>
REGION	<u>492</u>	<u>13,497</u>	<u>131,250</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Frontenac</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Lennox & Addington</u>	<u>Prince Edward</u>	<u>Region</u>
Iron ore	-	11.3	-	-	11.3
Feldspar	56.8	-	-	-	56.8
Fluorspar	-	223.4	-	-	223.4
Quartz	257.8	-	-	-	257.8
Talc	-	160.5	-	-	160.5
Cement	-	6,129.3	-	-	6,129.3
Granite	30.1	178.7	-	-	208.8
Limestone	195.7	9.4	9.0	282.6	496.7
Marble	-	167.5	13.5	-	181.0
Sand & Gravel	50.5	315.7	.7	-	366.9
Clay Products	-	-	29.8	-	29.8
TOTAL	<u>590.9</u>	<u>7,195.8</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>282.6</u>	<u>8,122.3</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

TABLE IVA - LAND AREA IN THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	(1) Improved Farmland ('000 acres)	(2) Total Area ('000 acres)	Ratio 1 to 2 %
Frontenac	166.5	1,023.4	16.3
Hastings	264.5	1,486.7	17.8
Lennox & Addington	168.2	748.8	22.5
Prince Edward	<u>147.8</u>	<u>249.6</u>	<u>59.2</u>
REGION	<u>747.0</u>	<u>3,508.5</u>	<u>21.3</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVB - VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRODUCE
OF THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousand Dollars)

<u>County</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Tree Fruits</u>	<u>Small Fruits</u>
Frontenac	67.7	16.9	3.9
Hastings	134.1	46.9	15.4
Lennox & Addington	93.7	8.5	20.6
Prince Edward	<u>653.1</u>	<u>194.1</u>	<u>61.0</u>
REGION	<u>948.6</u>	<u>266.4</u>	<u>100.9</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVC - VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
IN THE QUINTE REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Product	Frontenac	Hastings	Lennox & Addington	Prince Edward	Region	Region As A % of Ontario
LIVESTOCK						
Cattle	8,276.4	11,471.9	6,764.6	5,443.5	31,956.4	5.9
Swine	608.8	1,495.5	737.9	617.3	3,459.5	4.9
Sheep	147.4	305.3	144.2	175.9	772.8	6.2
TOTAL	9,032.6	13,272.7	7,646.7	6,236.7	36,188.7	5.8
FIELD CROPS						
Wheat	89.3	498.2	285.6	212.7	1,085.8	2.5
Oats	988.1	2,294.1	1,097.5	952.6	5,332.3	7.5
Mixed Grains	156.3	283.7	338.6	229.7	1,008.3	1.9
Corn (fodder)	117.6	157.5	54.6	113.0	442.7	3.5
Potatoes	180.9	259.1	121.0	122.4	683.4	4.5
Hay	2,602.4	3,243.8	2,022.6	1,629.6	9,498.4	8.4
Others	86.5	171.5	104.7	396.6	759.3	-
TOTAL	4,221.1	6,907.9	4,024.6	3,656.6	18,810.2	5.0
POULTRY						
Hens & Chickens	201.7	374.5	456.4	429.4	1,462.0	4.4
Others	36.1	35.6	25.0	14.2	110.9	-
TOTAL	237.8	410.1	481.4	443.6	1,572.9	4.2

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

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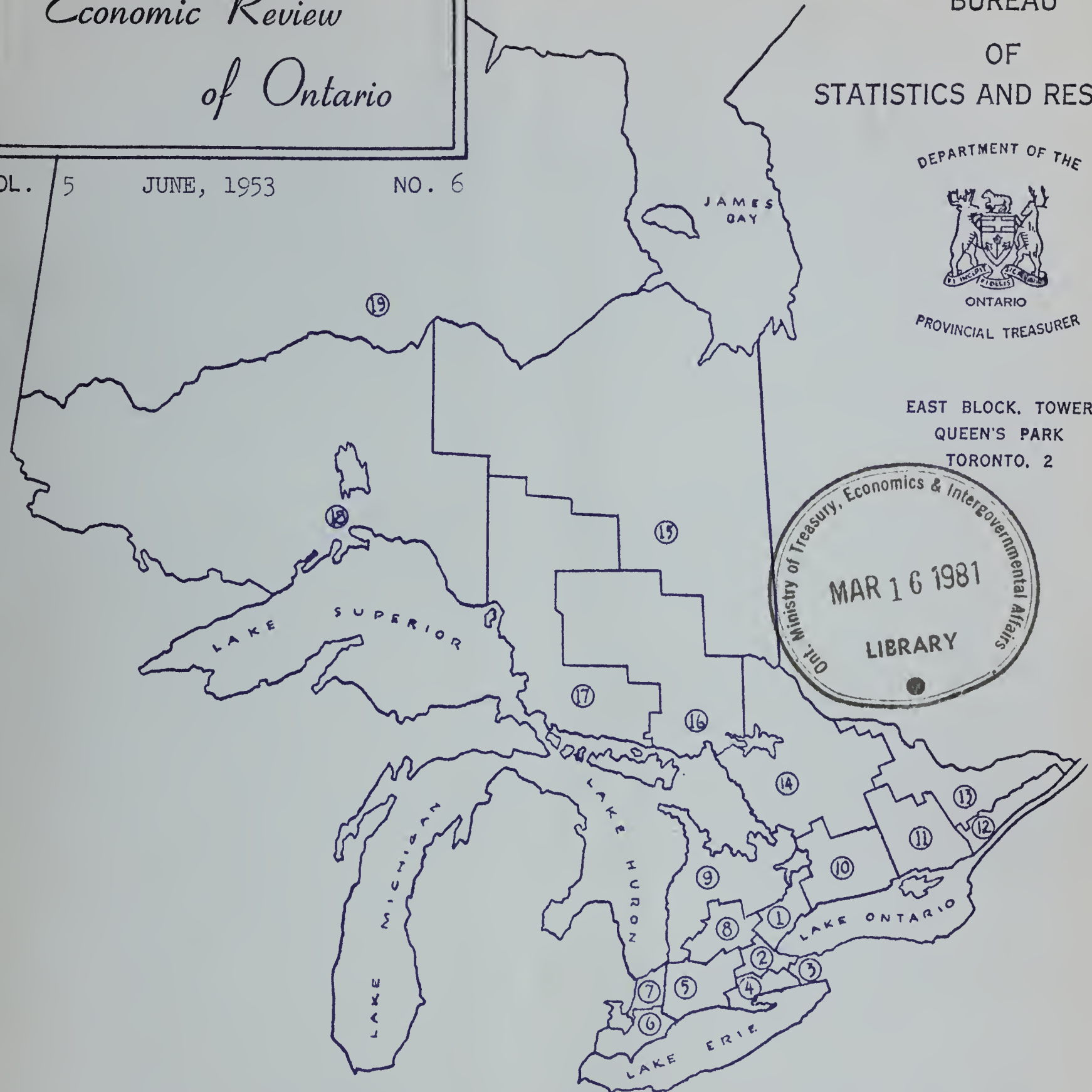
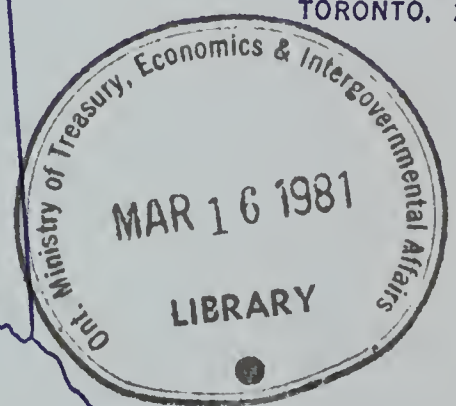
BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, 2



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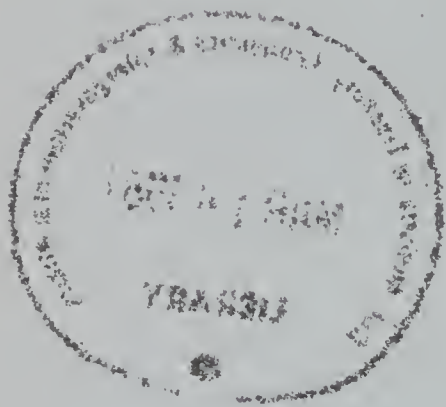
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HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER



SUMMARY

A review of current official statistics reveals a high level of activity in most sectors of the Province's economy. Unusually heavy milk production, however, is causing some concern both to producers and processors, however. The demand for the products of cheese factories and powdered milk plants is not sufficient to absorb current production. The recession in the farm implements industry has affected adversely those centres in the Province in which production is concentrated, viz, Brantford and Hamilton. Canadian exports of farm implements in the first four months of 1953 were valued at \$38.4 million as compared with \$46.7 for the same period of 1952. Depressed farm prices and generally reduced farm income in the United States, our chief customer, are largely responsible for this reduced demand. Employment in Ontario's farm implements industry at April 1, 1953, totalled about 15,000 persons as compared with over 18,000 at the same date last year.

On the other hand, activity is very high in other sectors of our economy. The wood products industry in general and the furniture industry in particular are re-acting favourably to the high level of housing construction and the increasing demand for television and radio cabinets. Manufacturers of rubber tires are operating at peak capacity as a result of the sustained demand for a new motor vehicles. Iron and steel producers are very active throughout the Province.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in April was 8.4% higher than in the same month last year, while payrolls advanced 13.9% over the same period. All regions of the Province shared the increased employment except the Clay Belt where payrolls and average weekly earnings also recorded declines. The largest increases in manufacturing employment occurred in the Lake Erie (18%), Upper Thames River (14%), Kawartha Lakes (13%), Metropolitan (12%), and Border (11%), Regions. Payroll jumps were greatest in these same areas, varying from 23% in the Lake Erie Zone to 15% in the Border Region. Substantial increases in average weekly earnings were evident in the Kawartha Lakes and Highlands Regions.

Employment in April, in the mining industry of the Province as a whole was slightly above last year. Substantial drops in the James Bay and Clay Belt Regions were more than offset by advances in the Sault (22%) and Lakehead (17%) areas. Average weekly earnings in the Sault at \$78.79 were the highest in the Province.

Among the leading industries of the Province, only logging recorded a substantial drop in employment (41%) in April this year as compared with April, 1952. Within the manufacturing sector of the economy, employment showed the greatest increases in transportation equipment (22%), electrical apparatus (18%), furniture (16%) and leather products (16%).

Industrial production in the Province in the first quarter of 1953 was 10% above the same period of 1952. Large increases were shown in the output of electrical apparatus (29%) and automobiles (29%).

NOTE: Commencing on page nine of this issue appears the eleventh in a series of special studies on specific areas of the Province. The Upper St. Lawrence Region of Ontario is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				or -	or -	or -
				%	%	%
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Apr.	195.9	+ 4.3	+ 4.4	+ 0.3
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Apr.	475.3	+10.3	+ 9.9	N.C
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Mar.	247.0	+10.3	+11.2	+ 2.2
Manufacturing (Ont.49%)	Index	Mar.	265.3	+10.5	+11.4	+ 2.9
Durable Goods	Index	Mar.	334.3	+15.7	+15.8	+ 2.3
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Mar.	221.1	+ 5.9	+ 7.4	+ 3.4
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	238.6	+ 9.1	- 0.9	+ 6.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	356.9	+ 9.1	+ 8.8	+12.7
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs.	Mar.	24.4	+ 1.6	- 0.8	+15.1
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Mar.	52.0	+28.6	+52.0	+21.2
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Mar.	460.6	+28.5	+29.3	+ 0.4
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	484.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+10.3
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Mar.	2,006	+ 4.6	+ 6.9	+ 9.6
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	May	222.0	- 5.5	- 4.3	+ 5.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	May	114.4	- 1.8	- 1.3	- 0.2
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Apr.	219.6	- 4.6	- 3.2	- 1.0
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Apr.	*	*	*	*
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Apr.	377.0	+ 7.9	+ 7.9	+ 7.9
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Apr.	60.3	+ 4.1	+ 5.9	+ 1.3
Department Stores	\$ Million	Apr.	27.8	+ 6.1	- 2.3	- 0.1
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Apr.	21.3	+ 4.3	+ 5.0	+12.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Apr.	13.4	+ 9.6	+15.0	+22.0
Furniture	\$ Million	Apr.	7.4	+18.7	+24.2	+ 4.9
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Apr.	7.5	+29.5	+26.0	+ 6.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Apr.	20.6	+68.4	+21.9	- 5.1
Financed	('000)	Apr.	7.5	+45.4	+47.1	+ 8.7

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CURRENT FIGURE</u>	<u>YEAR TO</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>
				<u>DATE</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PREVIOUS</u>
				<u>1953/52</u>	<u>1953/52</u>	<u>MONTH</u>
				<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
				<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	May	89.0	+ 23.5	+ 156.5	+ 30.9
Residential	\$ Million	May	27.9	+ 94.1	+ 149.1	+ 3.3
Business	\$ Million	May	17.9	+ 27.8	+ 82.7	- 2.2
Industrial	\$ Million	May	34.1	+ 17.9	+ 224.8	+ 75.8
Engineering	\$ Million	May	9.2	- 35.8	+ 187.5	+178.8
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Apr.	3,948	+ 59.7	+ 35.4	+101.1
Completions	No.	Apr.	2,563	+ 23.9	+ 3.6	+ 5.1
General Buildings Materials Index (Canada)		Apr.	285.3	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Residential Bldg. Materials Index (Canada)		Apr.	283.6	- 1.3	- 0.5	N.C.
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Apr.	4,944	+ 22.9	+ 10.6	- 10.1
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Mar.	73.8	+ 16.4	+ 12.2	+ 6.7
Industrial Stock	Index	May	319.3	- 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.3

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Buildings Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not Available

N.C. No Significant Change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 - 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./53 Apr./52		Payrolls	Apr./53 Apr./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Apr./53 Apr./52	
				+ or - %			+ or - %		\$	+ or - %	\$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	192.5 214.3 215.6			459.5 540.7 545.2			58.62 62.01 62.17		+ 3.55
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	199.4 201.7 201.6		+ 1.1	513.7 544.3 547.9		+ 6.7	61.01 63.85 64.28		+ 3.27
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	213.2 219.3 220.4		+ 3.4	569.3 605.4 607.3		+ 6.7	65.57 67.64 67.52		+ 1.95
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	111.5 130.7 131.4		+ 17.8	277.6 339.4 342.4		+ 23.3	46.26 47.54 47.72		+ 1.46
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	179.3 202.2 204.3		+ 13.9	428.9 508.1 516.2		+ 20.4	52.68 55.48 55.80		+ 3.12
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	212.9 233.6 236.7		+ 11.2	546.6 607.4 628.8		+ 15.0	68.87 70.18 71.70		+ 2.83
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	278.5 286.8 288.7		+ 3.7	642.0 695.6 702.2		+ 9.4	67.49 70.82 71.00		+ 3.51
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	148.7 161.8 162.5		+ 9.3	381.2 439.6 442.2		+ 16.0	51.75 54.80 54.88		+ 3.13
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	182.7 192.9 193.7		+ 6.0	481.5 524.3 529.0		+ 9.9	46.45 47.91 48.14		+ 1.69
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	205.8 232.1 232.3		+ 12.9	562.2 688.0 683.0		+ 21.5	60.75 65.83 65.30		+ 4.55
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn. & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	294.3 311.1 309.7		+ 5.2	834.4 934.3 933.2		+ 11.8	52.85 55.89 56.08		+ 3.23
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Apr.1/52 Mar.1/53 Apr.1/53	148.8 155.5 156.2		+ 5.0	372.3 416.4 405.5		+ 8.9	51.78 55.29 53.57		+ 1.79

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./53 Apr./52		Payrolls	Apr./53 Apr./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Apr./53 Apr./52	
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%		+ or -	\$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Apr.1/52	162.2			372.9			51.27		
		Mar.1/53	174.3			416.0			53.40		
		Apr.1/53	175.0	+ 7.9		419.6	+ 12.5		53.62	+ 2.35	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Apr.1/52	157.5			364.4			49.45		
		Mar.1/53	156.6			408.8			56.49		
		Apr.1/53	164.8	+ 4.6		413.3	+ 13.4		54.26	+ 4.81	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Apr.1/52	166.7			448.4			71.82		
		Mar.1/53	162.9			430.0			70.12		
		Apr.1/53	165.2	- 0.9		429.9	- 4.1		69.10	- 2.72	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Apr.1/52	201.6			469.7			70.95		
		Mar.1/53	212.7			509.2			74.33		
		Apr.1/53	213.6	+ 6.0		509.1	+ 8.4		74.00	+ 3.05	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Apr.1/52	218.1			521.8			66.26		
		Mar.1/53	209.5			551.7			71.70		
		Apr.1/53	219.7	+ 0.7		548.2	+ 5.1		67.94	+ 1.68	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Apr.1/52	260.9			613.0			66.20		
		Mar.1/53	261.2			640.4			69.07		
		Apr.1/53	265.2	+ 1.6		647.6	+ 5.6		68.80	+ 2.60	
ONTARIO (All Areas)	100.0	Apr.1/52	192.3			482.3			59.52		
		Mar.1/53	207.3			545.3			62.40		
		Apr.1/53	208.5	+ 8.4		549.5	+ 13.9		62.53	+ 3.01	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		Apr.1/52	119.3			266.3			59.92		
		Mar.1/53	130.4			313.6			64.54		
		Apr.1/53	136.7	+ 14.6		323.0	+ 21.3		63.43	+ 3.51	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		Apr.1/52	78.1			139.5			62.15		
		Mar.1/53	74.7			135.7			63.20		
		Apr.1/53	74.7	- 4.4		135.3	- 3.0		63.02	+ .87	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)		Apr.1/52	164.4			364.0			70.45		
		Mar.1/53	170.1			398.4			74.50		
		Apr.1/53	170.2	+ 3.5		400.9	+ 10.1		74.93	+ 4.48	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		Apr.1/52	184.2			415.5			73.25		
		Mar.1/53	222.4			518.0			75.65		
		Apr.1/53	225.2	+ 22.3		546.4	+ 31.5		78.79	+ 5.54	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		Apr.1/52	67.1			135.2			67.88		
		Mar.1/53	78.9			171.7			73.30		
		Apr.1/53	78.6	+ 17.1		176.5	+ 30.5		75.69	+ 7.81	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		Apr.1/52	92.4			166.2			58.96		
		Mar.1/53	78.0			143.1			64.07		
		Apr.1/53	80.4	- 13.0		148.3	- 10.8		64.45	+ 5.49	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Apr.1/52	104.9			203.3			66.07		
		Mar.1/53	105.3			212.7			68.88		
		Apr.1/53	105.9	+ 1.0		214.4	+ 5.5		69.04	+ 2.97	

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT
BY REGIONS*

<u>Region</u>	Applications as of <u>May 15, 1952</u>	Applications as of <u>May 14, 1953</u>	Increase or Decrease <u>%</u>
1. Metropolitan	26,729	13,546	- 49.3
2. Burlington	7,755	6,558	- 15.4
3. Niagara	3,961	2,853	- 28.4
4. Lake Erie	599	665	+ 11.0
5. Upper Thames R.	3,510	2,377	- 32.3
6. Border Region	4,837	4,019	- 16.9
7. St. Clair R.	660	991	+ 50.2
8. Upper Grand R.	3,122	1,791	- 42.7
9. Blue Water	2,251	2,374	+ 5.4
10. Kawartha	4,014	3,147	- 21.6
11. Quinte	2,053	2,174	+ 5.9
12. Upper St. Lawrence	2,470	1,463	- 40.8
13. Ottawa Valley	4,435	3,714	- 16.3
14. Highlands	1,917	1,859	- 3.1
15. Clay Belt	1,944	3,251	+ 67.3
16. Nickel Range	1,819	1,727	- 5.1
17. Sault	669	788	+ 17.8
18. Lakehead	<u>3,044</u>	<u>3,754</u>	<u>+ 23.3</u>
ONTARIO	<u>75,789</u>	<u>57,051</u>	<u>- 24.7</u>

* Reported by Local Offices of the
Unemployment Insurance Commission

THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Upper St. Lawrence Region of Ontario consists of the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry in the extreme eastern section of the Province adjoining the St. Lawrence River. In its entire length from east to west it is bordered on the north by the Ottawa Valley Region.

The earliest white settlement in the Upper St. Lawrence Region was La Gallette, a military outpost built by the French in 1630, three miles east of Prescott. In 1749, Fort La Conception was built at the site of the present village of Maitland and, in 1760, Fort de Levis was erected on nearby Chimney Island. It was at Fort de Levis that the French made their last stand in Canada, the garrison of three hundred holding out against General Amherst's army of eleven thousand for two days while the British cannon literally demolished the fort around them.

Although a trickle of refugees began moving into the district during the Revolutionary War, the earliest mass migration occurred in 1784 when land grants were distributed to the United Empire Loyalists at New Johnstown. At that time the Highlanders from Glengarry, who had been brought to America by Sir William Johnston in 1773 and served under his son, Sir John, during the war, received grants of land at the eastern end of the district, where they were soon joined by relatives and friends from Scotland.

Other Loyalists went farther up the River. Those under Major Jessup settled in the vicinity of Prescott, while a group led by Captain Sherwood founded the present town of Brockville. In 1788 the first schoolhouse in the area was built in Matilda Township and a permanent teacher hired. Within the next four years several more lower schools were established and, in 1803, the earliest secondary school in Upper Canada, the Cornwall Grammar School, was started by the Rev. John Strachan.

As they reached maturity, the children of the Loyalists began to claim the grants in the hinterland to which they were entitled and, about the same time, an increasing number of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States moved into the country. After 1826, the Rideau Canal facilitated the opening up of the back country by linking it with Kingston and Ottawa. Villages and towns such as Kemptville, Winchester, Chesterville, South Mountain and others gradually developed.

Such place names as Moulinette and Mille Roches would indicate that, from the beginning, French families had lived in the district. Many more settled here early in the nineteenth century, preferring to own outright the land they worked, rather than hold it under the system of Seigneurial Tenure which obtained in Quebec at that time.

The Region's 1951 census population of 137,854 represented an increase over the decade of only 7.8%, one of the smallest rates of growth of any area in the Province. Two counties within the Region (Dundas and Glengarry) showed net losses of population over the ten-year period. Leeds and Stormont with intercensal increases of 7.7% and 18.5%, respectively, showed the greatest rates of growth. The two largest centres of population are the city of Cornwall (16,899) and the town of Brockville (12,301). Cornwall's population recorded an increase of 20% between census. There were two other centres with 3,500 or more persons listed in the 1951 census, viz, Gananoque (4,572) and Prescott (3,518).

The rural character of the Region is evident from the preponderance of rural population in four of the five counties (Stormont excepted). In Glengarry, there are seven persons living in rural areas for each one in the urban centres and the total population in this county showed a decline of 5.5% over the decade.

The distribution of the population of the Region by country of origin varies widely from county to county and has changed considerably since the turn of the century. Percentages shown below in brackets refer to the census of 1901. In Leeds and Grenville (united), 87.4% (93.4%) of the total population is of British origin while in Stormont and Glengarry, these percentages are 40.8 (54.8) and 40.6 (65.3), respectively. Persons of French origin constitute the largest proportion of the total population in Glengarry, 56.8%, (32.6%) and in Stormont, 48.7%, (27.1%). The third largest group, persons of German origin, bulks largest in Dundas county, representing 5.0% (20.4%) of the total.

Three trends are noticeable in the above analysis. In the first place, the percentages of people of British origin have decreased proportionally in all but Dundas county over the past fifty years. The proportion of people of French origin, on the other hand, has increased substantially in all counties over the same period. Persons of German origin who, at the beginning of the century, constituted significant proportions of the population in Dundas (20.4%) and Stormont (15.5%) now form very small parts of the whole - 5.0% and 0.9%, respectively.

A few miles west of Cornwall is the site of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development. Power from this International Rapids Section is expected to provide 2,200,000 horsepower to be divided equally between Canada and the United States. Plans are presently in progress for the completion of this project by the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. The proposed dam to the west of Cornwall will result in part of the river frontage becoming submerged. The towns of Iroquois and Cardinal will have to be relocated and a new highway built.

The construction of this project will involve heavy demands for materials and labour and will provide at least a temporary stimulus to the whole Region.

Within the Region are located two bridges linking Canada with the United States: The Roosevelt International Bridge at Cornwall and the Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea. In addition ferry service operates at three centres in the Region: Prescott, Gananoque and Brockville. In all, some 200,000 foreign-owned vehicles entered Ontario through the Upper St. Lawrence Region in 1951, over half of them entering by way of the Thousand Islands Bridge.

AGRICULTURE

A large proportion of the income of the Upper St. Lawrence Region is derived from agriculture. Because of the character of the area, dairying is the predominant activity.

Except for Winchester Township in Dundas county, which is one of the richest agricultural districts in Ontario the Region is divided between clay plains and an area of sandy soil. The "Thousand Islands" continue to rise in the south half of Leeds county in the form of islands of rock in the clay which is one of the best soils in the area. The north part of Leeds and western Grenville, with a strip of land along the St. Lawrence through Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and the northern portion of Glengarry counties is characteristically stony. The land is generally so level that drainage is a problem in sections of all the five counties. Not only does slow runoff in the spring delay seeding,

but, since the shallow tight soil in certain sections does not hold water, there is also a tendency to drought in the summer. Deprived of the moderating effects of the lakes, the area has a more extreme climate than the adjoining regions, with a normal range from 13 degrees F. in January to 69 degrees F. in July. Annual precipitation is heavy -- the area has the fourth heaviest rainfall and fifth heaviest snowfall of the Province.

Farms are large, tending to increase in size as operations are adjusted to soil conditions. In 1941, there were 11,369 occupied farms in the Region. In 1951 they had declined 15.7% to 9,581. Part of this decline was accounted for by abandoned farms, as total farm area decreased 6.3% from 1,470,594 acres to 1,378,126 acres in that period, but amalgamation of farms also took place. Total farm area contains a relatively small proportion of improved land, 47.2% for the Region, ranging from 72% in Dundas county, where the soil is highly productive when drainage is established and little uncleared land remains, to 32.7% in Leeds, where average farm size is largest. This proportion has declined by less than 1% in the intercensal period. Annual income per farm, about \$2,900, is lower than the average for the Province, although income in Dundas county is well above.

The predominant activity of the whole area is dairying. This is the most intensified dairy region in the Province, although not the most productive. The emphasis on livestock farming in Leeds is indicated by the fact that there were 51,800 cattle in 1951, the highest number for the Region. Of these, 72.5% were milk cattle. In the Region as a whole there were 187,500 cattle, 73% of which were kept mainly for milk production. There is a market for fluid milk in Brockville and Cornwall and smaller towns in the area. Some milk goes to Montreal and Kingston, but the absence of large cities in the Region encourages the diversion of most of the fluid milk to cheese, butter and milk products. Sixty-seven percent of the value of dairy products from the Region was derived from cheese production in 1951. In 1952, cheddar cheese production in the Upper St. Lawrence Region was the highest in the Province in both volume and value and accounted for over one-third of the total provincial output. Stormont county was most productive in this respect, with Leeds following. In most of the Region, the cheese industry is based on summer dairying. Milk is marketed to small local cheese factories operating only in summer. Costs are reduced by allowing the cows to dry in the fall and ~~graze~~ on forage in patches of deeper soil. In areas of deeper soil, as in Dundas county, reliable year round milk production is possible. Since milk is bulky and difficult to transport, it is made into cheese, a much easier product to handle, as close to the farms as possible. Larger factories, drawing fluid milk by truck from wider territories, are being built, however, and the number of establishments in the Region had declined. There were 132 butter and cheese factories in the Region in 1949, compared to 116 in 1951.

Another important use for fluid milk is in conversion to condensed, evaporated and powdered milk. With the decline in the export market for Canadian cheese, as discussed in the Survey of the Quinte Region of May 1953, from 63 million pounds in 1950 to 2 million pounds in 1953, condenseries have become more important as milk outlets. The problem of over-production of fluid milk in this area is not completely solved by diversion to condensed milk products, however, as their production has exceeded the market demands since the fall of 1952. The shift from cheese production to condensed milk production is not always easy, moreover, as condenseries, with more expensive plant equipment, require a year-round supply of fluid milk. Cheese production is sometimes affected detrimentally by the establishment of a condensery which draws from the milk shed of cheese factories, reducing cheese production in individual factories below the optimum level. Satisfactory arrangements have been made between condenseries and cheese factories in some areas to meet this difficulty.

Another major source of income is the production of dairy cattle for the United States market. As much as 20% to 30% of a dairy herd may be raised for sale. The united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry produced the first T.B. free cows in the Province to meet import requirements of the U.S. A high proportion of the cattle produced are pure-bred Holsteins, also because of the demands of the American market, since the tariff on export cattle to that country is reduced by \$40.00 for pure-bred stock.

Field crops in the Region are supplementary to the dairy industry. Hay, oats, mixed grains and fodder corn are the most important crops. Fifty-four percent of the land is in hay, while the area imports feed grains to meet its deficiency in this respect. The Region also produced 19% of the buckwheat in the Province, and 14.5% of the potatoes as cash crops in 1951, but the value of these products is not important compared to revenue derived from dairying. The predominance of buckwheat, a short-season crop suitable for wet land with problem drainage, reflects poor growing conditions, particularly in Grenville and Glengarry, the main producers. This crop finds a market in a buckwheat flour mill near Montreal. Potatoes thrive in the light soils of Grenville and Leeds and are produced mainly for the Montreal market. Experimental work is being conducted in all the five counties in an effort to develop cash crops, such as soybeans and grain corn, of an early maturing type. The return from these crops is high enough to warrant installing tile underdrains to rectify bad drainage. In an area along the St. Lawrence in Glengarry county another crop specialty, fibre flax and flax seed, has been developed. The conditions of soil and high moisture supply suit its production. This is the leading fibre flax-producing area in Ontario.

Poultry and egg production, aimed at the Montreal market, provides some revenue, particularly in Stormont county, which accounts for a third of the hens and chickens of the Region. While a great many farms have a small poultry flock, most of the poultry and eggs are produced by a dozen large-scale operators. The swine industry supplements dairying in Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont.

Supplementary income is also derived from maple syrup products on some farms. The largest concentration of productive maple groves in the Province is in the north of Leeds and part of Grenville, where the rocky soil is better suited to maple trees than grass. There are some tree fruits, mainly apples, grown in Dundas and Grenville counties for Ottawa and Montreal markets.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in this Region is concentrated largely in Stormont and Leeds counties along the shore of the St. Lawrence River. The reasons for location there are the existence of towns along the river with accompanying labour supplies, transportation supplied by the Canadian National Railways, and of course, the river itself, both as a freight carrier and as a raw material for the various chemical works.

The employment index shows a stable, if not stationary, Region. The index stood at 151.9 in 1950 and 163.1 in 1951 (1939 = 100). This was the second lowest increase of any Region in the Province and stands in sharp contrast to the adjoining Quinte Region which tripled its number of manufacturing workers in the same period (1939-1951).

Total payrolls increased by 289% (3 3/4 times) since 1939. However, while 2% of the Province's industrial workers live there they receive only 1.9% of the total payroll. Average manufacturing wages were \$44.85 in 1950 and rose 10.1% to \$49.36 in 1951. They ranked eleventh among the regions of the Province in this respect. The average wage rose again in 1952 by 6% to \$52.33.

The demand for labour is very weak in the spring months when job applications outnumber jobs by fifty to one. (From Unemployment Insurance Commission reports).

The most important manufacturing centre is Cornwall, the only city in the Region. Cornwall had a gross value of production (G.V.P.) of about \$63,600,000 in 1950, which was nearly 50% of the regional production (\$139,900,000), and employed slightly more than half of the industrial workers (7,000 out of about 12,500) to make the goods. The city has about thirty manufacturers.

The two largest chemical industries, each of which has well over 1,000 employees, are Howard Smith Paper Mills established in the last century (paper, cardboard, pulp, fibreboard, chlorine) and Courtauld's Limited established in 1925 (rayon yarn and fibre). Both plants have just completed large expansion programmes.

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company produces fibre conduit (for electric insulation) in a small plant which will be expanded this year. Several small plants of Canadian Industries Limited produce basic industrial chemicals (chlorine, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, carbon bi-sulphide). In addition, several other chemical plants are being built in the Cornwall area. Among these are British Cellophane Limited, Howard and Sons (Canada) Limited, (solvents and technical chemicals).

The largest employer (and one of the oldest) is Canadian Cottons Limited with about 2,000 employees who make a wide variety of fabrics*. The city has several smaller non-chemical plants. These make such products as brass and bronze castings, men's clothing, furniture and fire extinguishers.

Brockville, the second industrial centre in the Region, had a G.V.P. of about \$28,000,000 in 1950. The largest employer in Brockville (and in Leeds county) is Phillips Electric Limited which has nearly 1,000 employees, compared with a total of 2,000 factory workers in the centre. This firm makes hydro cables and telephone equipment (Phillips Electric should not be confused with Philips Industries of Toronto, which makes electronic equipment). The second largest employer is the Canadian plant of J.B. Stetson Limited, hat manufacturers who hire about 350 persons. The town has several other factories which make such products as brass and iron hardware, nylon hosiery, grinding wheels and abrasives, leather belting, canned foods and starch products. Automatic Electric Limited has announced, recently, that it will build a plant in Brockville to manufacture communications and control equipment.

The second industrial area in Leeds (and the third in the Region) is Gananoque. This town had a G.V.P. of about \$6,000,000 in 1950, produced by about 770 employees. Industry in Gananoque concentrates on the manufacture of metal components such as rivets and riveting equipment, truck axles and springs, metal fastenings for clothes, tanks, boilers and shovels.

Other manufacturing centres had (1950) a total G.V.P. of about \$38,000,000. Separate totals are not given for the smaller towns where one or two industries supply most of the production.

Prescott is the largest manufacturing town in Grenville. It has a G.V.P. of about \$3,500,000. There are several plants producing nylon and rayon goods, gloves, paper boxes and fishing rods. The newest plant, just opened by R.C.A. Victor, makes radios and electronic equipment.

* This company has also completed a large expansion programme

Cardinal has a large mill owned by Canada Starch Limited with about 400 employees. Canadian Industries is building a nylon plant at Maitland (near Brockville). Mille Roches (near Cornwall) has a small paper mill.

The Region has eight factories making milk products, ranging from wholesale receiving depots to complete plants producing evaporated milk, butter and milk powder. The two largest are those of Cow and Gate Limited, at Gananoque which can handle as much as 150,000 pounds of milk a day, and Nestle's Limited at Chesterville, each with more than 100 employees.

General Milk Products and Libby's have small plants at Brockville. There are also smaller plants at Winchester, Alexandria, Easton's Corners and Kemptville.

MINING

Mining is a relatively small industry in the Upper St. Lawrence Region the most important products being sand and gravel (\$684,000 in 1951) of which about one-half comes from Grenville. Leeds and Stormont also quarry small amounts of limestone (\$89,000) and marble (\$16,000). Quartz is found in small quantities in Leeds. Dundas, unlike the other counties, has almost no commercial mining. The first iron smelter in Ontario was established at Furnace Falls (or Lyndhurst) near Gananoque about 1800. The smelter was bankrupt soon after but small shipments of hematite ore continued until 1919. The ore is about 50% iron but is found in small deposits only.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	-----POPULATION-----			<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %	<u>Density: Population Per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Dundas	5,239	10,579	15,818	- 2.4	42.21	12.1
Glengarry	2,204	15,498	17,702	- 5.5	39.19	11.8
Grenville	6,788	10,257	17,045	6.6	34.53	14.0
Leeds	16,873	21,958	38,831	7.7	40.05	10.8
Stormont	<u>27,694</u>	<u>20,764</u>	<u>48,458</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>99.28</u>	<u>9.5</u>
REGION	<u>58,798</u>	<u>79,056</u>	<u>137,854</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>48.49</u>	<u>11.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

<u>Centre</u>	-----POPULATION-----		<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Cornwall	16,899	17,026	20
Brockville	12,301	12,221	8
Gananoque	4,572	4,543	13
Prescott	3,518	3,784	9

* Assessed Population

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IC - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ORIGIN
IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

1901 - 1951

	<u>DUNDAS</u>		<u>GLENGARRY</u>	
	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>
British	46.8	67.6	65.3	40.6
French	4.7	9.3	32.6	56.8
German	20.4	5.0	0.6	0.2
Other	<u>28.1</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

	<u>LEEDS AND GRENVILLE</u>		<u>STORMONT</u>	
	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>
British	93.4	87.4	54.8	40.8
French	3.1	6.7	27.1	48.7
German	1.7	1.3	15.5	0.9
Other	<u>1.8</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>9.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

	<u>UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION</u>	
	<u>1901</u>	<u>1951</u>
British	69.8	62.5
French	14.0	28.5
German	8.6	1.4
Other	<u>7.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IIA - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>DUNDAS</u>			
Winchester	8	67	1,453
Morrisburg	8	192	1,033
Others	<u>34</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>9,411</u>
TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>11,897</u>
<u>GLENGARRY</u>			
Alexandria	14	204	867
Others	<u>57</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>2,450</u>
TOTAL	<u>71</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>3,317</u>
<u>GRENVILLE</u>			
Prescott	17	638	3,436
Others	<u>39</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>13,604</u>
TOTAL	<u>56</u>	<u>1,435</u>	<u>17,040</u>
<u>LEEDS</u>			
Brockville	42	1,775	28,153
Gananoque	18	770	6,058
Others	<u>70</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>2,489</u>
TOTAL	<u>130</u>	<u>2,761</u>	<u>36,700</u>
<u>STORMONT</u>			
Cornwall	43	6,811	63,605
Others	<u>48</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>6,642</u>
TOTAL	<u>91</u>	<u>7,141</u>	<u>70,247</u>
REGION	<u>398</u>	<u>12,378</u>	<u>139,201</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IIB - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF
THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Dundas	49	460	728
Glengarry	44	300	399
Grenville	60	1,300	2,878
Leeds	107	3,300	8,042
Stormont	<u>102</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>19,267</u>
REGION	<u>362</u>	<u>12,360</u>	<u>31,314</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario.

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Minerals</u>	<u>Dundas</u>	<u>Glengarry</u>	<u>Grenville</u>	<u>Leeds</u>	<u>Stormont</u>	<u>Region</u>
Quartz	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Limestone	-	-	-	28.7	60.0	88.7
Marble	-	-	-	-	15.9	15.9
Quicklime	-	-	-	3.9	-	3.9
Sand and Gravel	<u>-</u>	<u>132.6</u>	<u>294.1</u>	<u>65.6</u>	<u>190.9</u>	<u>683.2</u>
TOTAL	<u>-</u>	<u>132.6</u>	<u>294.1</u>	<u>99.6</u>	<u>266.8</u>	<u>793.1</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	(1) Improved Farm Land '000 acres	(2) Total Area '000 acres	Proportion of (1) to (2) %
Dundas	177.0	245.8	72.0
Glengarry	161.7	305.9	52.9
Grenville	125.4	296.3	42.3
Leeds	188.1	576.0	32.7
Stormont	<u>145.0</u>	<u>263.7</u>	<u>55.0</u>
REGION	<u>797.2</u>	<u>1,687.7</u>	<u>47.2</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVB - THE DAIRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	No. of Est.	No. of Employees	-----VALUE OF PRODUCTS-----			
			Butter \$'000	Cheese \$'000	Other* \$'000	Total \$'000
Dundas	23	55	-	1,567.8	353.6	1,921.4
Glengarry	34	106	160.4	1,783.0	693.6	2,637.0
Grenville	8	23	91.4	495.7	53.0	640.1
Leeds	32	97	22.6	1,676.4	353.5	2,052.5
Stormont	<u>19</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>101.0</u>	<u>1,731.3</u>	<u>1,773.0</u>	<u>3,605.3</u>
REGION	<u>116</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>375.4</u>	<u>7,254.2</u>	<u>3,226.7</u>	<u>10,856.3</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

* Including evaporated, condensed, and powdered milk, and ice cream. The last is made in Stormont county only.

TABLE IVC - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Dundas	Glengarry	Grenville	Leeds	Stormont	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
LIVESTOCK							
Cattle	8,664.7	7,642.5	4,785.5	10,492.2	7,303.2	38,888.1	7.2
Swine	745.4	725.2	439.2	536.5	656.4	3,102.7	4.4
Sheep	15.2	21.9	120.7	152.4	20.9	331.1	2.7
TOTAL	9,425.3	8,389.6	5,345.4	11,181.1	7,980.5	42,321.9	6.8
FIELD CROPS							
Wheat	38.5	28.4	31.9	62.6	28.8	190.2	0.4
Oats	506.9	1,383.3	600.5	1,281.3	1,153.4	4,925.4	6.9
Barley	89.0	117.8	27.7	32.5	33.0	300.0	3.1
Buckwheat	54.9	71.7	113.5	52.5	53.3	345.9	19.0
Mixed Grains	1,344.3	196.2	309.7	221.2	432.1	2,503.5	4.8
Corn (fodder)	328.0	145.3	134.0	362.9	202.4	1,172.6	9.2
Potatoes	88.3	75.4	152.6	142.8	56.3	515.4	14.5
Hay	1,215.4	1,743.7	1,088.2	2,210.2	1,241.2	7,498.7	6.6
Others	71.5	33.1	45.2	41.4	31.2	222.4	-
TOTAL	3,736.8	3,794.9	2,503.3	4,407.4	3,231.7	17,674.1	4.7
POULTRY							
Hens & Chickens	404.8	334.8	234.9	281.4	651.3	1,907.2	5.8
Others	21.6	38.7	51.8	39.8	113.8	265.7	-
TOTAL	426.4	373.5	286.7	321.2	765.1	2,172.9	5.8

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

Economic Review of Ontario

VOL. 5

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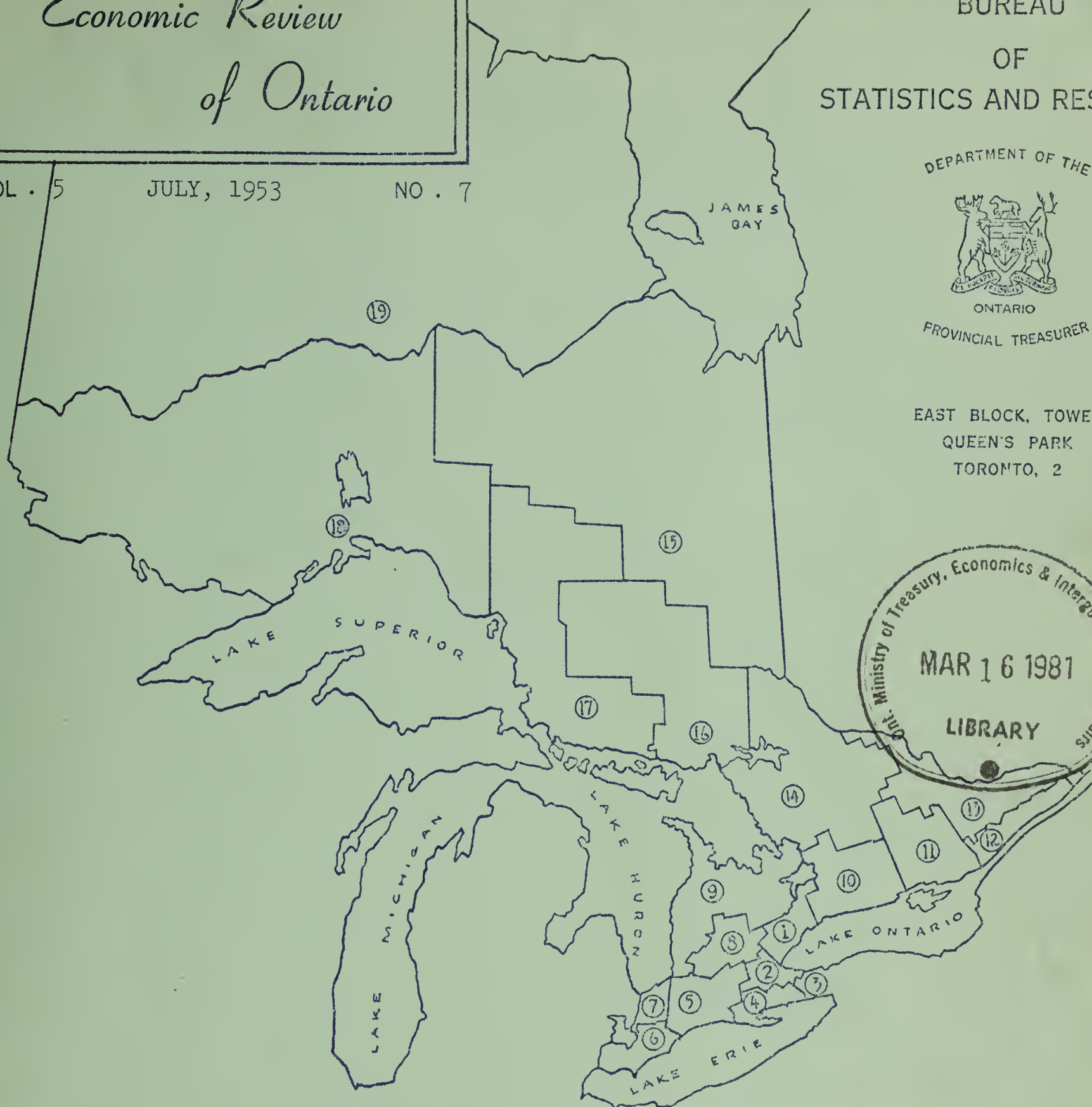
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, 2



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OF THE

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER



SUMMARY

The first half of 1953 for Ontario has been a period of unprecedented industrial activity in almost all sectors of the economy. Approximately 4% more persons were employed in the Province's leading industries this year than last in the production of more goods and services than ever before. In the process, these employees earned some 11% more income in the first half of 1953 than in the comparable period of 1952. Average prices, at the same time were lower both at the wholesale and the retail levels, with the result that real incomes were appreciably increased over the period. The effects of this expanded purchasing power have been reflected in substantial increases in trade at the retail level. For example, sales of new motor vehicles in five months of 1953 were 50.7% higher than in the same period of 1952. Sales of appliance and radio stores jumped 25.8% and furniture establishments 13.7% over the same period.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in six months of 1953 was 20.7% greater than in the first half of 1952, all categories except engineering sharing in the increase. Residential contracts were 88.6% higher over the period and constituted well over one-half the total value of contracts awarded. Housing completions, reflecting in part the increased contract awards, were 67.1% higher in the first five months of this year compared with 1952. Housing starts, on the same basis, were ahead by 27.6%.

Manufacturing employment in the five-month comparison was 8.3 higher, all regions of Ontario sharing in this expansion except the Clay Belt and the Sault. The largest advances were recorded in the Lake Erie (14.8%), Border (12.9%), Upper Thames R. (12.3%), Metropolitan (11.7%) and Kawartha (11.0%) regions.

In the month of May, employment in manufacturing showed substantial increases over the same month of 1952 in the Highlands (17.3%), Upper Thames (13%), Kawartha Lakes (12.7%) and Metropolitan (11.7%) regions. Payrolls advanced in these same regions by 25%, 18.7%, 17.8% and 18.2% respectively. Average weekly earnings increased in all areas of the Province, except the Clay Belt and the Sault, the highest current average being recorded in the St. Clair River Region - \$74.23.

Among the leading industries in the Province, employment losses in forestry (37.9%), gold mining (6.4%), pulp and paper products (4.2%) and agricultural implements were more than offset by substantial gains in other sectors, e.g., leather products (16.1%), furniture (14.9%), transportation equipment (23%), etc. Overall industrial employment in the first five months of 1953 was, as a result, 9% higher than in the same period of 1952.

NOTE

Commencing on page 11 of this issue is the twelfth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Ottawa Valley Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	May	197.0	+ 4.4	+ 4.6	+ .5
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	May	480.1	+ 10.5	+ 11.1	+ .9
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Apr.	256.1	+ 10.5	+ 11.0	+ 3.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Apr.	272.6	+ 10.7	+ 11.4	+ 2.8
Durable Goods	Index	Apr.	339.6	+ 15.5	+ 14.8	+ 1.8
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Apr.	229.8	+ 6.6	+ 8.3	+ 3.7
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	241.6	+ 10.0	+ 12.7	+ 1.3
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	351.9	+ 10.7	+ 15.4	- 1.4
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs.	Apr.	23.6	+ 0.2	- 3.7	- 3.3
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Apr.	52.4	+ 24.0	+ 11.7	+ 0.8
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Apr.	491.8	+ 30.3	+ 37.6	+ 8.3
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	480.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	- 0.8
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Apr.	1,907	+ 5.3	+ 7.5	- 4.9
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	June	227.8	- 9.8	- 25.1	+ 2.6
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	June	114.9	- 1.6	- 1.0	+ 0.4
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	May	220.1	- 4.1	- 2.0	+ 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	May	256.8	- 9.7	- 7.8	- 1.0
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	May	399.6	+ 6.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	May	67.5	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 11.9
Department Stores	\$ Million	May	30.7	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	+ 10.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	May	23.5	+ 4.9	+ 6.7	+ 10.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	May	16.0	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 19.7
Furniture	\$ Million	May	7.7	+ 13.7	- 1.4	+ 2.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	May	7.1	+ 25.8	+ 11.8	- 4.8
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	May	22.3	+ 50.7	+ 9.4	+ 8.3
Financed	('000)	May	7.0	+ 30.1	- 3.2	- 6.7

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	June	81.2	+ 20.7	+ 11.5	- 8.8
Residential	\$ Million	June	45.3	+ 88.6	+ 76.3	+ 62.4
Business	\$ Million	June	21.1	+ 23.9	+ 9.3	+ 17.9
Industrial	\$ Million	June	9.8	+ 14.1	- 6.7	- 71.3
Engineering	\$ Million	June	5.0	- 45.0	- 71.1	- 45.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	May	5,047	+ 67.1	+ 82.5	+ 27.8
Completions	No.	May	2,706	+ 27.6	+ 43.4	+ 5.6
General Building Materials (Canada)	Index	May	285.4	- .4	- .2	N.C.
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	May	282.8	- 1.1	- .4	- .3
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	May	4,738	+ 19.6	+ 7.3	- 4.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	May	66.2	+ 11.5	+ 5.3	- 1.5
Industrial Stock	Index	June	302.6	- 3.0	- 4.6	- 5.3

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not Available

N.C. No Significant Change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	May/53	Payrolls	May/53	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	May/53
				May/52 + or - %		May/52 + or - %		May/52 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	193.8 215.9 216.5		463.3 546.4 547.8		58.75 62.21 62.20	
				+ 11.7		+ 18.2		+ 3.45
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May.1/53	199.2 202.2 202.1		512.0 549.4 547.2		60.86 64.26 64.03	
				+ 1.5		+ 6.9		+ 3.17
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	215.1 220.3 220.6		572.0 607.1 609.9		65.33 67.55 67.77	
				+ 2.6		+ 6.6		+ 2.44
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	112.5 131.4 121.5		277.7 342.4 323.8		45.90 47.72 48.79	
				+ 8.0		+ 16.6		+ 2.89
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	179.6 204.4 203.0		438.3 518.5 520.2		53.76 56.02 56.59	
				+ 13.0		+ 18.7		+ 2.83
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	216.9 236.7 237.3		545.8 629.2 626.2		67.49 71.73 71.20	
				+ 9.4		+ 14.7		+ 3.71
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	281.5 291.2 294.2		669.5 710.3 746.0		69.64 71.41 74.23	
				+ 4.5		+ 11.4		+ 4.59
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	149.7 162.7 161.7		382.5 442.6 438.6		51.55 54.87 54.72	
				+ 8.0		+ 14.7		+ 3.17
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	183.3 193.7 192.1		484.5 529.0 526.7		46.58 48.14 48.32	
				+ 4.8		+ 8.7		+ 1.74
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	207.7 232.5 234.0		573.5 683.6 675.8		61.38 65.31 64.15	
				+ 12.7		+ 17.8		+ 2.77
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn. & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	294.8 309.9 318.7		831.5 931.7 962.2		52.57 55.94 56.18	
				+ 8.1		+ 15.7		+ 3.61
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	147.1 156.2 158.3		368.6 405.5 417.3		51.83 53.57 54.39	
				+ 7.6		+ 13.2		+ 2.56

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	May/52	Payrolls	May/52	and weekly wages	May/52
				+ or - %		+ or - %		+ or - \$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	162.7 175.2 179.7		369.6 419.6 432.1		50.66 53.55 53.80	
				+ 10.4		+ 16.9		+ 3.14
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	163.1 165.6 191.3		374.6 415.0 468.1		48.62 54.22 52.95	
				+ 17.3		+ 25.0		+ 4.33
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	169.7 165.2 167.7		437.6 429.9 429.2		68.83 69.10 67.98	
				- 1.2		- 1.9		- .85
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	198.0 213.1 216.3		463.9 507.8 511.5		71.35 74.00 73.44	
				+ 9.2		+ 10.3		+ 2.09
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	224.5 219.7 228.6		549.8 548.2 552.3		67.85 67.94 65.78	
				+ 1.8		+ .5		- 2.07
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	264.7 263.2 262.5		604.1 639.8 639.8		64.30 68.49 68.66	
				- .8		+ 5.9		+ 4.36
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	193.5 208.7 209.4		485.0 550.3 551.7		59.57 62.56 62.51	
				+ 8.2		+ 13.8		+ 2.94

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	134.2 136.7 143.5		290.2 323.0 325.4		58.03 63.43 60.89	
				+ 6.9		+ 12.1		+ 2.86
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	78.1 74.7 73.5		139.6 135.3 133.7		62.17 63.02 63.27	
				- 5.9		- 4.2		+ 1.10
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	162.4 170.2 172.7		357.9 400.9 406.0		70.12 74.93 74.79	
				+ 6.3		+ 13.4		+ 4.67
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	186.8 225.2 221.9		396.6 546.4 533.5		68.93 78.79 78.07	
				+ 18.8		+ 34.5		+ 9.14
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	65.8 78.6 79.1		134.2 176.5 178.2		68.69 75.69 75.90	
				+ 20.2		+ 32.8		+ 7.21
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	88.9 80.4 80.7		151.4 148.3 148.3		59.52 64.45 64.20	
				- 9.2		- 2.1		+ 4.68
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		May 1/52 Apr.1/53 May 1/53	105.5 105.9 106.9		202.4 214.4 216.9		65.40 69.04 69.18	
				+ 1.3		+ 7.2		+ 3.78

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO - FIRST 4 MONTHS OF 1952 and 1953.

The most striking point indicated by a comparison of proposed construction in Ontario during the first four months of 1952 and 1953 is the increase in residential building. The rise of 56.7% in value of permits for residential building was the main factor in an over-all increase of 30.9% for the Province. This increase in total building permits was sustained in 12 of the 18 economic regions by which the data is classified, and increase in residential building was an important element in each. Permits for residential construction accounted for 58.6% of the total in the first four months of 1953 and 48.9% in the corresponding period of 1952. Concentration during 1952 on industrial compared to residential building is also indicated by a decrease in this type of construction in many important regions, and the relatively small percentage increase in total industrial construction.

Although comparatively small in terms of dollars, the increase of 254.1% in total building permits for the Lakehead Region is the highest percentage-wise. Here and in the Upper Grand River Region, where an increase of 107.4% is recorded, industrial building dominates. The increase in the Metropolitan area of 29.3%, on the other hand, does not indicate the significance of the 17.8 million dollar increase in this Region. In fact, this increase accounts for 43.5% of the total increase of 40.8 million dollars for the whole Province.

In no region was a drop in residential building recorded. Decreases in the six regions of St. Clair River, Kawartha, Upper St. Lawrence, Highlands, Clay Belt and ~~St. Catharines~~ were accounted for mainly by drops in industrial and commercial building, although declines in institutional building in St. Clair River, Upper St. Lawrence and Clay Belt were important in these Regions.

The data presented in the following table is taken from material compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of proposed construction is indicated by building permits issued by municipalities throughout the Province. Figures for 1953 are preliminary, as returns are outstanding from a few municipalities. Final changes will be minor, however. This information is not directly comparable to construction contracts awarded as shown elsewhere in this Review.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO FIRST 4 MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1953.

Region			Industrial and			Total \$'000	Cumulative % Change
			Residential \$'000	Commercial \$'000	Other \$'000		
1. <u>Metropolitan</u>	1952		31,614.3	24,193.7	4,840.1	60,648.1	
	1953		48,312.3	25,401.5	4,710.7	78,424.5	+ 29.3
2. <u>Burlington</u>	1952		6,042.5	2,624.8	675.6	9,342.9	
	1953		9,260.3	2,507.4	930.8	12,698.5	+ 35.9
3. <u>Niagara</u>	1952		5,291.4	2,618.7	982.5	8,892.6	
	1953		7,534.5	2,186.0	133.6	9,854.1	+ 10.8

	<u>Region</u>		<u>Residential</u> \$'000	<u>Industrial and Commercial</u> \$'000	<u>Other</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000	<u>Cumulative % Change</u>
4.	<u>Lake Erie</u>	1952	235.6	63.2	20.0	318.8	
		1953	342.5	216.4	155.3	714.2	+ 124.0
5.	<u>Upper Thames</u>	1952	2,043.1	1,238.5	2,974.4	6,256.0	
		1953	3,945.6	2,174.1	292.5	6,412.2	+ 2.5
6.	<u>Border</u>	1952	2,390.5	2,484.5	1,455.4	6,330.4	
		1953	5,245.0	2,793.5	1,220.0	9,258.5	+ 46.3
7.	<u>St. Clair R.</u>	1952	1,174.6	645.0	1,598.5	3,418.1	
		1953	1,897.7	326.4	12.0	2,236.1	- 34.6
8.	<u>Upper Grand R.</u>	1952	3,053.5	1,244.1	2,704.2	7,001.8	
		1953	6,245.1	7,300.8	975.3	14,521.2	+ 107.4
9.	<u>Blue Water</u>	1952	862.0	575.2	513.2	1,950.4	
		1953	1,209.5	1,232.0	81.4	2,522.9	+ 29.4
10.	<u>Kawartha</u>	1952	1,998.1	5,580.9	366.1	7,945.1	
		1953	4,504.6	528.0	2,112.8	7,145.4	- 10.1
11.	<u>Quinte</u>	1952	937.9	987.6	257.2	2,182.7	
		1953	1,603.6	953.3	1,369.7	3,926.6	+ 79.9
12.	<u>Upper St. L.</u>	1952	482.4	1,324.9	593.7	2,401.0	
		1953	985.2	533.2	7.2	1,525.6	- 36.5
13.	<u>Ottawa Valley</u>	1952	5,484.4	2,510.8	522.4	8,517.6	
		1953	6,019.1	3,648.0	4,226.4	13,893.5	+ 63.1
14.	<u>Highlands</u>	1952	360.8	936.9	2.0	1,299.7	
		1953	566.3	413.9	133.2	1,113.4	- 14.4
15.	<u>Clay Belt</u>	1952	141.2	92.7	300.0	533.9	
		1953	183.8	128.9	15.0	327.7	- 38.6
16.	<u>Nickel Range</u>	1952	983.2	431.9	61.0	1,476.1	
		1953	1,224.1	262.7	390.0	1,876.8	+ 27.1
17.	<u>Sault</u>	1952	1,136.8	907.3	574.2	2,618.3	
		1953	1,168.0	447.2	989.6	2,604.8	- .5
18.	<u>Lakehead</u>	1952	517.2	448.7	177.0	1,142.9	
		1953	1,213.7	2,290.9	542.5	4,047.1	+ 254.1
	<u>PROVINCE</u>	1952	64,749.5	48,909.4	18,617.5	132,276.4	
		1953	101,460.9	53,344.2	18,298.0	173,103.1	+ 30.9

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY INDUSTRIES
JAN-MAY 1953 COMPARED TO JAN-MAY 1952

Forestry	- 37.9	Iron & Steel Products	+ 2.6
Mining	+ 1.3	Agricultural Implements	- 11.6
Gold	- 6.4	Primary Iron and Steel	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	+ 8.3	Transportation Equipment	+ 23.0
Food & Beverages	+ 2.1	Motor Vehicles	+ 9.0
Rubber Products	+ 5.4	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	+ 8.4
Leather Products	+ 16.1	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	+ 18.2
Cotton Goods	+ 7.6	Chemical Products	+ 4.2
Woollen Goods	+ 10.9	Construction	- 2.3
Men's Clothing	+ 9.5	Industrial Composite	+ 4.4
Women's Clothing	+ 4.4		
Furniture	+ 14.9		
Pulp & Paper	- 4.2		

Source of Original Data: D.B.S., Ottawa

THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Ottawa Valley Region is made up of the five counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew and the united counties of Prescott and Russell lying on the south shore of the river from which it takes its name. On the east, the Region is bounded by the Province of Quebec, on the south by the Upper St. Lawrence Region and on the west by the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Hastings and the district of Nipissing.

Although the Ottawa River was the route by which furs from Machilimackinac and the west were carried to Montreal, the only settlement in the Region during the French regime was the Seigneurie de Longueuil in and around L'Orignal. Champlain is known to have visited the Region as early as 1613 because, on June 7th of that year, while portaging from the Ottawa River to Muskrat Lake in Renfrew county, he lost an astrolabe, an instrument which was the forerunner of the modern sextant. The astrolabe was found 254 years later, in 1867. Traditionally, the Heroes of the Long Sault made their stand against the Iroquois at a spot near the present town of Hawkesbury, in Prescott county.

The earliest industry in the Region was lumbering, which soon gave way to agriculture. The timber which the pioneers of the Region found on their land grants was an asset for which there was a ready, local market. Throughout the Region, wherever there was water power, sawmills were built and around each sawmill a village developed. Gradually, as the land became denuded of trees, the small village sawmills ceased to operate, but not before many of the communities which they fostered had developed into thriving market towns.

The early settlement of the Ottawa Valley Region was not arranged under a colonization programme. The pioneers came individually or in family groups. A great many were Scotch immigrants and the influence of their thrift, intelligence and high standards of morality soon became apparent in all the Region's affairs. As well as the Scotch, the early pioneers included many Irish, a number of whom settled in Bytown where employment was available in the lumber mills or on the Rideau Canal, which was being built by military engineers during the early eighteen twenties.

Many of the pioneers were officers and men discharged when the British Army was reduced at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. These were given land grants, varying according to the recipient's rank, from one hundred to sixteen hundred acres. Many of these veterans, being pensioners, had small but regular incomes from which a modicum of cash was kept in circulation.

Except for L'Orignal, the oldest community in the Region is the town of Perth, founded about 1820. From its inception it was the manufacturing, trading and legal centre of the Region. It remained a miniature metropolis until long after Bytown had become Ottawa and was chosen as the national capital.

The Region is dotted with towns and villages, most of which started as saw or grist mill sites. Some, like Smith's Falls, Pembroke and Hawkesbury are thriving manufacturing and commercial centres; others, e.g., Vankleek Hill, Carleton Place and North Gower, have retained their character of market places for the surrounding country, while Richmond "the city of magnificent distances" is a romantic example of town planning that failed.

Ottawa, Ontario's third city the only one in the Region, was originally called Bytown, after Colonel By, the officer commanding the detachment of military engineers stationed there while building the Rideau Canal. After a tumultuous youth as a lumbering town, it gained maturity and dignity almost overnight, when chosen by Queen Victoria as the seat of government for the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Now a metropolis with a nearly a quarter of a million population, its impressive public buildings and magnificent site make it one of the outstanding capitals of the world.

Also located within this Region are the Petawawa Military Camp, one of Canada's largest military training centres and the Atomic Energy Development at Chalk River and the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

Although all five counties in the Ottawa Valley Region showed an intercensal gain between 1941 and 1951, three of them - Lanark, Prescott and Russell - have lost population during the last fifty years.

In Prescott, the 1951 census showed a population of 25,576, a drop of 1,459 from the 27,035 shown in the census of 1901. In Lanark the loss was greater, the 1951 census showing 2,066 less than the 37,667 inhabitants listed in 1901, while Russell county, with a population of 17,666 in 1951, had lost 17,500 or roughly half its 1901 population.

As well as the change in numbers, there has been a change in the composition of the Region's inhabitants during the fifty years between 1901 and 1951. Out of a population of 229,117 in 1901, the people of British origin numbered 146,057 or 63.8% of the total. In 1951, although this group had grown to 220,447 it accounted for only 56.9%. The group of French origin numbered 65,600 in 1901. Although their numbers had expanded to 118,814 by 1951, proportionally they had grown only from 28.6% to 30.6%. Those of German origin numbered 11,969 and accounted for 5.2% of the population in 1901. By 1951, although their numbers had increased to 16,846 they had decreased to 4.3% of the total, while inhabitants of origins other than the three foregoing groups had risen numerically from 5,491 or 2.4% in 1901 to 31,800 or 8.2% in 1951. There was a notable increase of people of Polish and Dutch origins during the intercensal period 1941-51.

Metropolitan Ottawa (population 281,908 in 1951) has increased 24.6% in population during the intercensal period 1941-51. The city proper increased only 17.5% over the same period, while the suburbs grew at a faster rate. Most spectacular among these is the town of Eastview (population 13,799 in 1951) which increased 73% during the same period. The town of Renfrew (7,360) recorded an intercensal increase of 34%, the fastest rate of growth among the smaller centres. Other important centres recorded modest increases during the period: Pembroke (12,704) 14%, Smith's Falls (8,441) 18%, Hawkesbury (7,194) 15%, and Perth (5,034) 13%.

The potential power of the Ottawa River has been a boon to Ontario as a source of hydro electric power in the postwar period. When the Hydro Electric Power Commission began its development programme in 1945 it had only one generating station on the Ottawa River, Chats Falls, owned jointly with the Ottawa Valley Power Company. Since that time three large generating stations have been constructed by the Commission: Chenaux, Des Joachims, and the Otto Holden (Nipissing county). These stations, each with eight units, have a capacity of 120,000, 380,000 and 204,000 kilowatts, respectively. The combined capacity of Ontario Hydro's four plants is now 789,000 kilowatts, compared with 85,000 kilowatts -- the capacity of the Chats Falls station -- at the inception of the programme. The new stations were built to meet the unprecedented demand for electricity

which occurred following the Second-World War. The rapidity with which this output has been used emphasizes the necessity of developing additional sites. The alternate power sites on the Ottawa River allotted to Quebec have not been developed as yet, however. In addition to the generating stations owned by the Ontario Hydro, there is the Chaudiere Falls station (13,700 kilowatts) at Ottawa, operated by the Ottawa Hydro Commission.

AGRICULTURE

The projection of the Frontenac Axis of the Canadian Shield on the west and the Ottawa River on the east provide the practical limits to agriculture in the Ottawa Valley. A line drawn through Pembroke, Renfrew, Carleton Place and Smith's Falls roughly demarcates the margin between the sands and clays of eastern Ontario and the precambrian rock structure of the Canadian Shield.

The entire Region has a primary dairy bias but variation in soil and rainfall, plus the pull of markets in Ottawa and Montreal provide intra-regional differences. Farms constitute 60.2% of the total land area, the large portions of Renfrew and Lanark within the Shield having a downward effect on this ratio. Of the total farmland, 50.6% is improved, of which 67.7% is in crops and 26.6% in pasture. Of the field crop area, 53.6% is devoted to hay production. This compares with 38.2% in hay in the Blue Water Region, Ontario's most productive, and is indicative of the predominant role played by livestock, principally dairy cattle, throughout the Region.

Two clay plains, one stretching from Prescott up the Ottawa Valley to Pembroke, and the other, the northern extension in Russell and Prescott of the clays of the St. Lawrence Region, provide the most fertile soils. A band of wet, sandy soil stretches east and west between the two clays in Prescott, Russell and Carleton. That portion of Lanark county outside the Shield plus the western section of Carleton have a bedrock formation of limestone covered by thin sandy soils. In northern Renfrew, above Pembroke, a sand plain extends from the termination of the Ottawa Valley clay into the Shield.

The growing season throughout the Region declines from 150-180 days in the south-east to 100-120 in the extreme north-west. Rainfall is about the Ontario norm of 30-35 inches and is fairly evenly distributed, except in Prescott and Russell where it is somewhat heavier.

General farming persists throughout the Region, with a gradual shift from an exclusive dairy emphasis in the south-east to a more extensive production of beef cattle and seed grains in the north.

The southern sections of Russell and Prescott with grey and pink clays are part of the dairy region of the Montreal milk shed. One of the most productive sections in the Province, the livestock density is the highest in Ontario. Along with cattle, beef, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry are in great abundance. There is very little unimproved land, high mechanization and excellent market outlets. Fresh milk goes to Montreal while condensaries and cheese factories absorb the rest of the whole milk produced. In the June issue of the Review, current problems facing cheese producers and condensaries have been discussed.

The sands of Prescott and Russell have a varying quality, the finer sands of the eastern extremity being more fertile and easily drained than the coarser, wetter

sands to the west. The fine sands support dairying plus some crops of flax and potatoes. The coarser sands have an extreme drainage problem and lack fertility. An attempt at dairying supported by oats and barley is now being superseded by a reforestation programme.

The clay plain adjacent to the Ottawa River occupies the greater part of the arable areas of the Region. However, for convenience, and because of a distinct variation in the soil, the town of Richmond may be considered to divide the wetter south from the dryer and more easily drained north. Below Ottawa, in Prescott and Russell, the clays have a higher acid content and an impervious quality which retains the moisture. Again, general farming prevails with greater emphasis on milk production within the Ottawa milk shed. Farther east, the greater quantity of milk is processed into cheese. In the Ottawa district, almost all of the land is cleared and 30% is in pasture.

Above Richmond, the clay is more pervious and the lighter rainfall permits early spring seeding. Seed grains with alfalfa either for hay or seed are grown in quantity along with oats and barley.

From one-third to one-half of Ontario's dry pea production is now centred in Renfrew county. Pea weevil has gradually wiped out production in south-central and western Ontario, while Renfrew has remained comparatively free of this blight.

Beef herds have been for a time the predominant type of cattle raised in this area but the general trend to registered dairy herds with declining emphasis on beef is in process. Census Statistics are difficult to interpret in this regard because of improper distinctions between dairy and beef cattle in earlier counts. The Pembroke area, however, shows a marked trend in this direction.

The overall significance of seed grains can be seen as pasturage occupies only from 7-8% of the cleared land as compared to 20-30% in the southern dairy district.

The limestone plain that extends into Lanark and Carleton from the south, except for deeper pockets, is covered by a shallow soil and technically, is agriculturally poor. However, from 80-90% of the land is occupied by farms of about 200 acres, twice the size of those in the clay areas. Only 40% of this land is improved and 75% of this is in crops, mostly hay and mixed grains. About 30% of the unimproved land is in pasture, indicating a livestock economy. However, animal units per acre are well below the average of the more easterly countries. Summer dairying is the rule as in Leeds, where the cows are allowed to go dry and graze during the winter on areas of deeper soil. Local cheese factories and condensaries absorb most of the produce. Beef cattle are still in prominence in the remote areas.

Hogs and poultry are kept, although not in abundance, while subsidiary income is derived from the maple sugar and syrup industry.

In south-east Carleton a small area of fertile clays and silt supports a specialty crop belt. On the edge of the Ottawa milk shed, a great deal of the milk produced is converted into cheese and butter. Near Osgoode on the northern border of this belt, fruits and vegetables supplying the Ottawa market, along with potatoes, are grown intensively.

In the marginal highland portions of the Shield, falling within this Region, a subsistence agriculture occupies the small pockets of farming. Beef and dairy products

along with potatoes where the depth of sand permits, are the main sources of income.

This Region illustrates the general trend towards larger farms, increasing mechanization and a decreasing labour supply. A vast programme of rural electrification has resulted in a declining use of gasoline engines for power while the use of combines has increased twenty-five times in the intercensal period. The overall importance of this Region in Ontario's agricultural economy, however, must not be overestimated. The average income per occupied farm stands at \$2,725, eleventh of nineteen Provincial Regions and ninth in Southern Ontario. Carleton county ranks highest at \$3,254, or a little above the Provincial average of \$3,023, while Renfrew at \$2,057, has the second lowest average in Southern Ontario.

MANUFACTURING

The greatest concentration of manufacturing in the Ottawa Valley Region is centred in Ottawa and its suburbs. Renfrew and Lanark counties together account for approximately one-third of the gross value of production of the Region. Each of these two counties accounts for approximately 16% of the \$155,567,000 produced by the Region in 1950. Prescott county has roughly one-half the volume of manufacturing of Lanark, while Russell county has almost no manufacturing.

The employment index has shown a steady rise to an average of 168.4 in 1952 (1939 = 100). Total payrolls increased to 385.5 over the same period giving an average weekly wage of \$50.99. However, while 3.1% of the Province's manufacturing workers live there, they receive only 2.7% of the total manufacturing wages and salaries, and produce only 2.3% of manufactured goods (1950 data).

Although the 268 factories in the city of Ottawa use approximately one-half of the Region's manufacturing employees (9,800 in 1950), the total production (\$80,886,000) is comparable to that of Niagara Falls, a much smaller city. Ottawa owes most of its large population (more than 200,000) to the many civil servants employed by the Federal Government, and not to manufacturing or trade. Classified civil servants totalled 32,689 in 1952, exclusive of casual labourers, members of the R.C.M.P., and National Research Council. This last group had more than 1,000 employed at Ottawa.

The largest number of employees is found in the printing and publishing industry which employed approximately 2,800 in 1950 and printed or published material valued at \$17,228,905. Among these firms are the British American Bank Note Company and the Canadian Bank Note Company, with a total of some 800 employees who produce all the postage stamps, paper money, and bond certificates required by the Post Office and the Bank of Canada. Business forms are printed by R.L. Crain Limited, with about 450 employees. There are also several smaller firms which do job printing, lithographing, and stereotyping.

The second largest number of employees is found in the food and beverage industries (2,639). Many of these industries are dairies and bakeries with a purely local demand. The principal exceptions are Brading's and O'Keefe's breweries which have a combined working force of about 500. Borden's Limited employ more than 100 in making cream cheese, in addition to more than 300 employees in their dairy.

Ottawa's first factories were sawmills, established about 1930. These have lost some of their relative importance owing to the growth of other manufacturing and the

removal of the forests, but several small plants still manufacture large quantities of boards, mouldings, doors, window sashes, boxes and barrels, worth about \$6,000,000 (1950).

The E.B. Eddy Company is the largest private employer of labour in Ottawa with more than 600 employees. It produces pulp, various kinds of papers, bags and boxes. Other secondary manufacturers (i.e. those that do not manufacture paper) produce paper bags, boxes, cups, waxed paper, carbon paper and specialty paper products.

Iron and steel products have approximately the same value as wood products. The largest metal fabricator is Beach Limited with about 400 employees, producing gas and electric stoves, furnaces and hot water heaters. There are also several smaller plants which build machinery for paper mills, printing presses, and cast iron, brass and bronze.

In addition, the city has many small plants which produce a wide range of goods such as paint, cosmetics, sports clothes, wire cloth for paper mills, aircraft and surveying instruments, cleaning materials, and collapsible metal tubes.

Manufacturing in Pembroke, Renfrew county, is concentrated on wood products, textiles, and metal fabrication, a pattern which is typical of the whole Region. Wood products are represented by: the Consolidated Paper Company which employs some 350 in its large sawmill; the Pembroke Shook Company with 245 employees making baskets and boxes; the Canadian Splint and Lumber Company which makes match sticks among other products; the Eddy Match Company; and the Canada Veneer Company, plywoods. The last two companies have less than 100 employees each.

Metal fabrication is represented by Superior Electric Limited, which makes irons, toasters, stoves, and by the Steel Equipment Company which produces steel shelves, filing cabinets, lockers, and office furniture. The former has approximately 100 employees and the latter about 300. Wool cloth for suits is made by the Barrymore Cloth Company.

Renfrew, the second manufacturing town in Renfrew county has a gross value of production \$6,271,000 (1950). It has two woollen mills with a total of 300 employees (wool cloth, overcoat material, and worsted). The largest single manufacturer is the Renfrew Electrical and Refrigeration Limited, which employs about 200 in the production of heaters, irons, toasters, and refrigerators. In addition, a local plant produces window shade rollers.

Arnprior has the Kenwood Mills Limited which produces blankets and woollen pulp for paper mills. This firm employs about 250. The Canadian Public Booth Company with more than 150 employees, produces filing cabinets and telephone booths. There is also a sawmill and sash factory here.

A Crown Corporation, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, has taken over the National Research Council atomic energy laboratory and plant, at Chalk River in the north of Renfrew, which has more than 1,000 employees. Regular shipments of radio-active isotopes are made to medical and industrial laboratories in several countries, including the United States. The plant is being expanded at the present time at a cost estimated at \$30,000,000.

The Canadian International Paper Company owns the largest plant in Prescott county, at Hawkesbury, with more than 700 employees. Industrial Cellulose Research Limited, also at Hawkesbury, is the experimental division of the Paper Company. It has

approximately 100 employees, including physicists and chemists who study paper-making technology and plastics. The laboratory has a small foundrinier (paper-making) machine and a nylon plant to test experiments on a commercial scale. Hawkesbury also has a smaller plants producing women's clothing and dressed lumber.

Smith Falls' largest and oldest plant (established 1839) is that of Frost and Wood Limited, a division of Cockshutt Farm Equipment Limited, with some 650 employees who produce harvesting equipment. The only other large manufacturer is the Smith Falls Malleable Castings Company with approximately 100 employees.

Perth, in Lanark county, produces woollen cloth, shoes, socks, and pharmaceuticals with a gross value of \$6,974,000 (1950).

Carleton Place (which is also in Lanark, not Carleton) has Findlay's Foundry, makers of furnaces, stoves, and oil heaters as its largest employer with some 400 employees. The Renfrew Woollen Mills Limited and Bates and Innes Limited, with a total of 400 employees, produce worsteds, wool cloth, and blankets. Textile mills are also located in smaller centres, including Almonte and Lanark.

Most of the new investment in the Region for factories and laboratories has been expended by the National Research Council for the plant at Chalk River. However, the Canadian International Paper Company has expanded and remodelled its Hawkesbury plant. The R.C.A. Victor Company is building a plant at Smiths Falls and the International Latex Corporation has a factory under construction at Arnprior.

MINING

Mining in the Ottawa Valley Region is a relatively small industry, the value of minerals produced (\$5,851,000 in 1951) being only 1.3% of the Provincial total. The greatest part (\$3,618,200) of the Region's mineral output was accounted for by Dominion Magnesium Limited which has some 400 employees at its quarry and foundry at Haley, in Renfrew county. The foundry converts magnesium metal into ingots (to be finished by other manufacturers) and light castings for aircraft. This mine has been the major producer of calcium and magnesium metals in Canada since 1941. Also in Renfrew is the only graphite mine in Canada, the Black Donald Graphite Limited at Calabogie. There is also a small amount of sand and gravel, and clay products (bricks, drainage tiles) produced here.

Most of the limestone quarrying in the Region is carried on in Carleton county (\$631,000 in 1951) and Prescott (\$51,000). The former county also has the largest share of the Region's clay products (\$313,800) and, sand and gravel (\$284,400) production. Sandstone from Carleton county was used in the construction of the Federal Parliament buildings.

Approximately two-fifths of Ontario's feldspar, which is used in the porcelain and china industries, is mined in Lanark (\$52,700). This county also produces small quantities of sand and gravel, and quicklime.

Russell has a small trade in sand and gravel, and limestone.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	-----POPULATION-----			<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %	<u>Density: Population Per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Carleton	218,684	23,563	242,247	19.6	264.52	25.5
Lanark	20,872	14,729	35,601	7.4	31.63	22.4
Prescott	8,674	16,902	25,576	1.2	52.02	26.9
Renfrew	29,032	37,685	66,717	21.9	22.57	28.9
Russell	<u>3,506</u>	<u>14,160</u>	<u>17,666</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>43.98</u>	<u>29.0</u>
REGION	<u>280,768</u>	<u>107,039</u>	<u>387,807</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>66.39</u>	<u>26.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500
OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

<u>Centre</u>	-----POPULATION-----		<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Ottawa	202,045	200,936	18
Eastview	13,799	15,933	73
Pembroke	12,704	12,579	14
Smith's Falls	8,441	8,347	18
Renfrew	7,360	7,533	34
Hawkesbury	7,194	7,287	15
Perth	5,034	4,991	13
Carleton Place	4,725	4,590	10
Arnprior	4,381	4,528	12
Almonte	2,672	2,499	5

* Assessed Population

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN IN THE
OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

1901 and 1951

-----O R I G I N-----

<u>County</u>	<u>British Isles</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
<u>CARLETON</u>					
1901	52,403	21,560	1,538	1,516	77,017
%	68.0	28.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
1951	146,015	70,997	4,501	20,734	242,247
%	60.3	29.3	1.8	8.6	100.0
<u>LANARK</u>					
1901	36,110	1,014	234	309	37,667
%	95.9	2.7	1.6	.8	100.0
1951	31,982	1,601	-	2,018	35,601
%	89.8	4.5	-	5.7	100.0
<u>PRESCOTT</u>					
1901	7,642	19,190	81	122	27,035
%	28.2	71.0	.3	.5	100.0
1951	4,064	21,215	-	297	25,576
%	15.9	82.9	-	1.2	100.0
<u>RENFREW</u>					
1901	33,849	6,314	9,014	3,055	52,232
%	64.8	12.1	17.3	5.8	100.0
1951	35,397	10,531	12,345	8,544	66,717
%	53.1	15.8	18.4	12.8	100.0
<u>RUSSELL</u>					
1901	16,053	17,522	1,102	489	35,166
%	45.7	49.8	3.1	1.4	100.0
1951	2,989	14,470	-	207	17,666
%	16.9	81.9	-	1.2	100.0
<u>REGION</u>					
1901	146,057	65,600	11,969	5,491	229,117
%	63.8	28.6	5.2	2.4	100.0
1951	220,447	118,814	16,846	31,800	387,807
%	56.9	30.6	4.3	8.2	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE 11A - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS
OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>Carleton</u>			
Ottawa	268	9,800	80,886
Eastview	17	308	4,966
Others	<u>73</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>3,850</u>
TOTAL	<u>358</u>	<u>10,553</u>	<u>89,702</u>
<u>Lanark</u>			
Perth	25	943	6,974
Carleton Place	10	821	4,735
Others	<u>92</u>	<u>1,458</u>	<u>12,054</u>
TOTAL	<u>127</u>	<u>3,222</u>	<u>23,763</u>
<u>Prescott</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>12,315</u>
<u>Renfrew</u>			
Pembroke	32	1,004	7,119
Renfrew	28	939	6,271
Arnprior	19	607	5,015
Others	<u>130</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>9,044</u>
TOTAL	<u>209</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>27,449</u>
<u>Russell</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>2,338</u>
REGION	<u>859</u>	<u>18,561</u>	<u>155,567</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE 11B - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF
THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Payrolls</u> \$'000
Carleton	439	11,900	28,089
Lanark	154	3,200	6,575
Prescott	77	1,300	3,687
Renfrew	241	4,200	8,553
Russell	<u>41</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>289</u>
REGION	<u>952</u>	<u>20,770</u>	<u>47,193</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario.

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Minerals</u>	<u>Carleton</u>	<u>Lanark</u>	<u>Prescott</u>	<u>Renfrew</u>	<u>Russell</u>	<u>Region</u>
Non Metallic:						
Feldspar		52.7				52.7
Graphite				231.2		231.2
Mineral Waters	.2				.3	.5
Mica		3.8				3.8
Phosphate		.1				.1
Metallic:						
Calcium)				3,618.2		3,618.2
Magnesium)						
Structural Materials:						
Clay Products	313.8			69.0		382.8
Limestone	631.0	.5	51.5	11.7	7.3	702.0
Sandstone	18.0					18.0
Sand and Gravel	284.4	65.2		138.3	31.9	519.8
Quicklime	<u> </u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>261.1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>322.2</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,247.4</u>	<u>183.4</u>	<u>51.5</u>	<u>4,329.5</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>5,851.3</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario.

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND
IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	(1) Improved Farm Land '000 acres	(2) Total Area '000 acres	Proportion of (1) to (2) %
Carleton	308.2	606.1	50.8
Lanark	174.5	728.3	24.0
Prescott	219.0	316.2	69.3
Renfrew	300.7	1,925.8	15.6
Russell	<u>167.2</u>	<u>260.5</u>	<u>64.2</u>
REGION	1,170.0	3,836.9	30.5

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVB - THE DAIRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Est.</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	-----VALUE OF PRODUCTS-----				
			<u>Butter</u> \$'000	<u>Cheese</u> \$'000	<u>Ice Cream</u> \$'000	<u>Other*</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Carleton	25	903	468.0	733.8	2,092.0	7,748.4	11,042.2
Lanark	18	118	1,633.8	508.2	20.6	1,138.2	3,300.8
Prescott	43	75	298.1	1,946.3	-	78.2	2,322.6
Renfrew	11	130	2,034.7	45.0	79.2	591.0	2,749.9
Russell	<u>23</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>361.4</u>	<u>1,286.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>1,736.4</u>
REGION	<u>120</u>	<u>1,279</u>	<u>4,796.0</u>	<u>4,520.0</u>	<u>2,191.8</u>	<u>9,644.1</u>	<u>21,151.9</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

* Including evaporated, condensed, and powdered milk.

TABLE IVC - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

- 1951 -
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Carleton	Lanark	Prescott	Renfrew	Russell	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
LIVESTOCK							
Cattle	14,624.6	9,316.8	7,780.3	13,116.5	7,157.5	51,995.7	9.6
Swine	836.9	673.3	1,054.3	974.2	779.8	4,318.5	6.2
Sheep	215.0	476.0	18.4	565.1	22.5	1,297.0	10.4
Horses	642.8	419.4	495.8	755.6	364.8	2,678.4	11.9
TOTAL	16,319.3	10,885.5	9,348.8	15,411.4	8,324.6	60,289.6	9.4
FIELD CROPS							
Wheat	94.2	135.0	27.5	225.4	9.2	491.3	1.1
Oats	2,059.3	847.5	1,874.9	2,859.0	1,555.6	9,196.3	12.9
Dry Peas	22.8	10.6	12.0	78.0	1.3	124.7	25.8
Rye	8.0	9.2	5.3	35.7	-	58.2	2.3
Buckwheat	96.6	59.7	23.7	83.9	26.3	290.2	15.9
Mixed Grains	800.2	515.4	183.1	324.8	210.9	2,034.4	3.9
Fodder Corn	306.2	204.1	149.9	100.0	180.6	940.8	7.4
Potatoes	461.6	109.2	142.6	364.1	97.9	1,175.4	7.7
Hay	2,875.7	2,406.0	2,505.8	3,915.0	1,974.1	13,676.6	12.0
Others	195.6	116.0	176.1	264.6	99.0	851.3	1.4
TOTAL	6,920.2	4,412.7	5,100.9	8,250.5	4,154.9	28,839.2	7.7
POULTRY							
Hens & Chickens	472.8	288.8	322.4	430.6	272.8	1,787.4	5.4
Others	106.7	55.7	46.3	52.2	7.8	268.7	6.2
TOTAL	579.5	344.5	368.7	482.8	280.6	2,056.1	5.5

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture
D.B.S., Ottawa

